

EDITION DE LUXE

No. 778.

OCT. 25, 1884

THE GRAPHIC.

AN
ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.



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LONDON

PRICE NINEPENCE

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

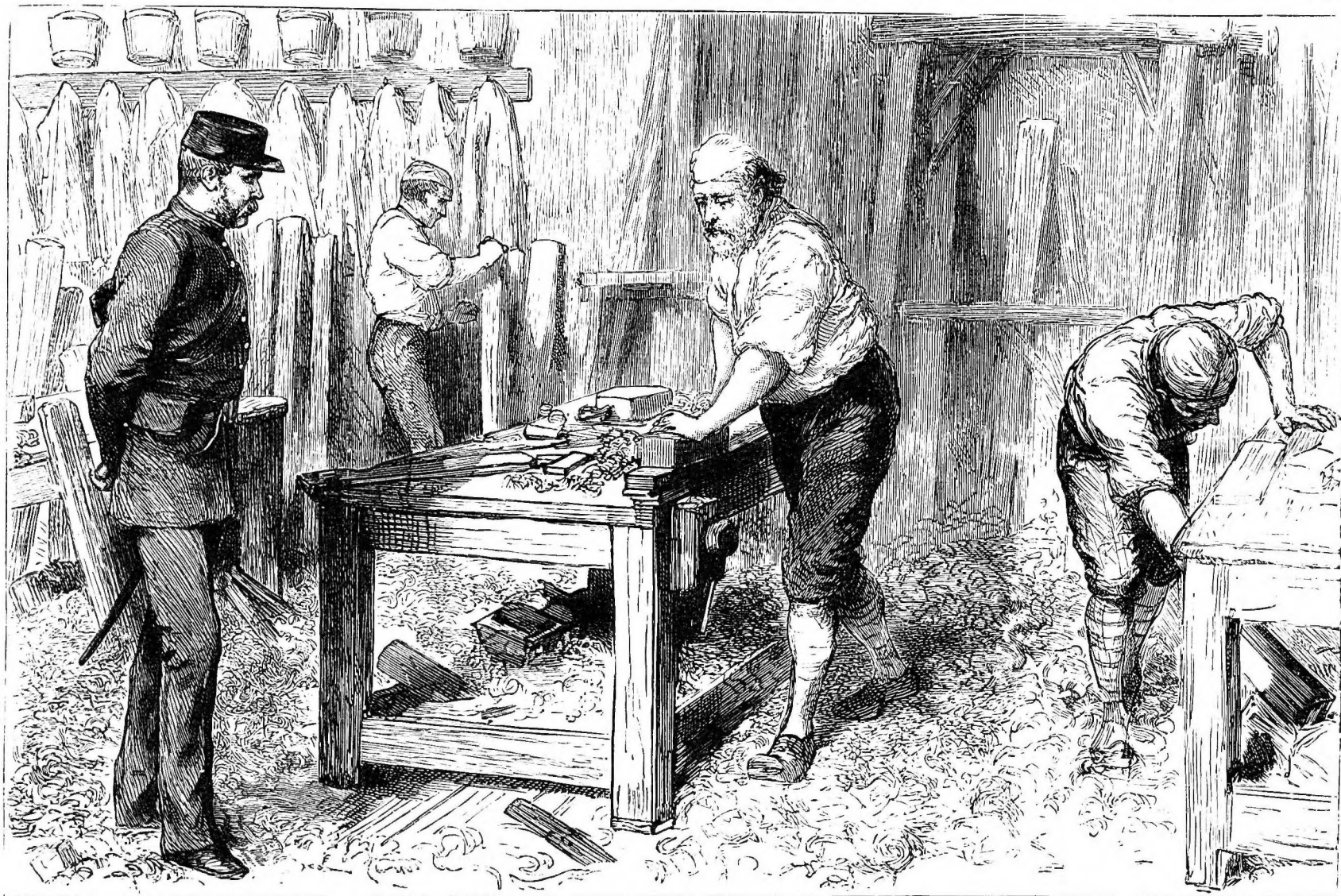
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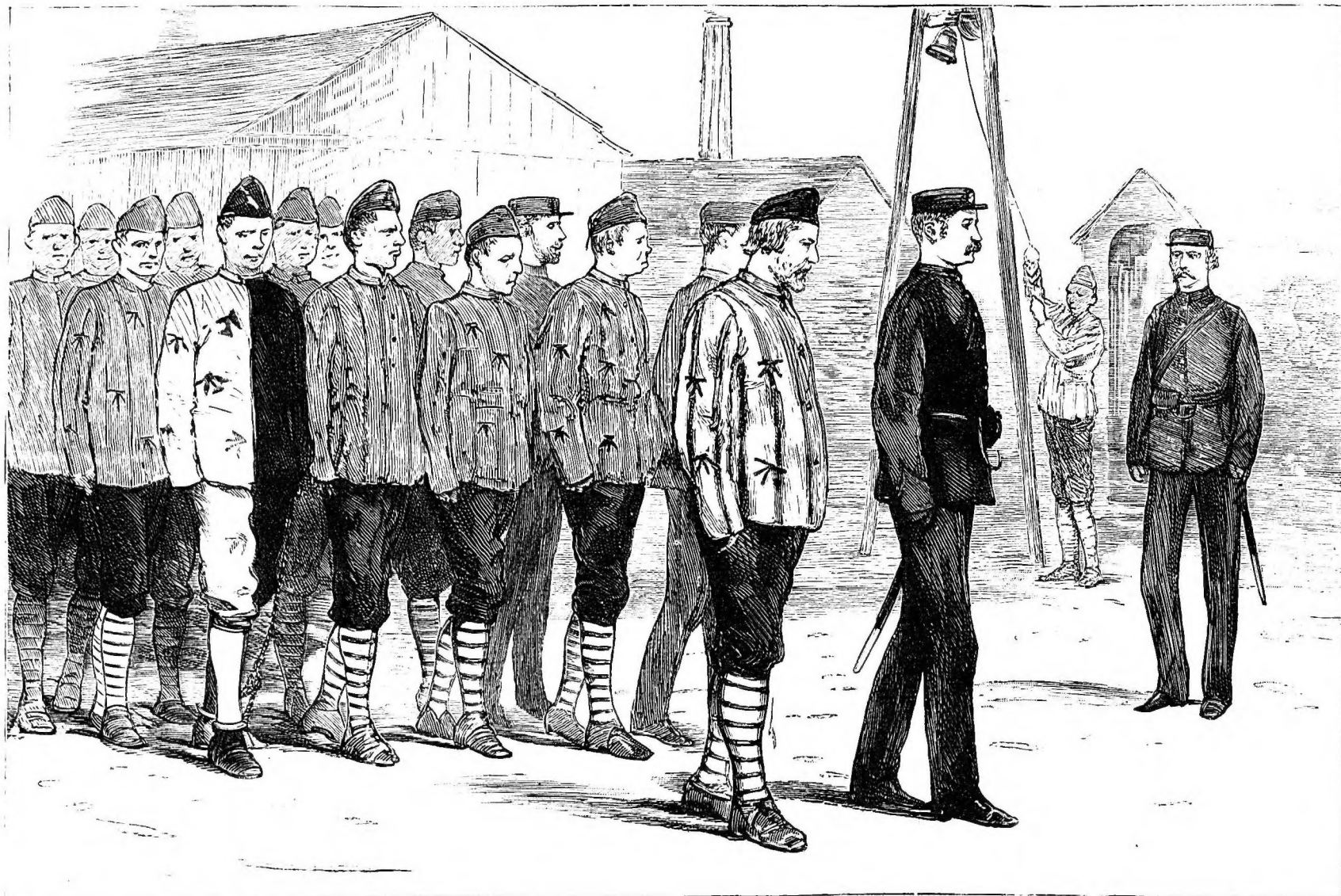
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884

ENLARGED TO
TWO SHEETS

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THE CLAIMANT AT WORK IN THE CARPENTERS' SHOP, PORTSMOUTH CONVICT PRISON



THE CLAIMANT WITH OTHER CONVICTS LEAVING THE JOINERS' SHOP FOR DINNER

THE RELEASE OF THE CLAIMANT

Topics of the Week

THE AUTUMN SESSION.—It is a significant fact that legislative bodies which are chosen by a widely-extended suffrage are apt to be regarded with distrust rather than with respect. In the United States the reassembling of the House of Representatives is viewed by sober citizens with dismay, and although our own House of Commons has not yet come to this pass, yet it is quite certain that most of us—professional agitators excepted—would have been well content if the prorogation had lasted until the usual date in February. Whose fault is it, then, that the “six hundred asses,” as gruff old Carlyle calls them, have begun to bray four months before their regular time? Well, both sides are to blame. There has been a grievous lack of that Christian spirit of forbearance, which indeed seems to be entirely cast aside where party politics are concerned. But impartial observers must confess that the chief blame rests with Lord Salisbury and his henchmen. If Lord Salisbury had possessed some of the far-sighted genius of his former chief Lord Beaconsfield, he would have done his best to ingratiate himself beforehand with the two million new voters whom he professes to be anxious to enfranchise. He would have thrown no obstacles in the way of their attaining this privilege, and he would have expressed such a sanguine belief in their Conservative propensities, that under any plan of Redistribution he would have won a large number of them to his side. Whereas now the unenfranchised two millions are well aware that Lord Salisbury distrusts and dreads them, that he thinks there are among them more Liberal wolves than Conservative sheep, and hence his anxiety that the reformed constituencies should not be “gerrymandered.” Wrong-headed, however, as we think Lord Salisbury to be, the country at large, which is weary of this wretched and essentially petty squabble, would be pleased if even now the olive branch of peace could be held out to him. We regret, therefore that the Queen’s Speech confines itself sternly to the Franchise, and makes no mention of Redistribution. That this, however, will be a purely Franchise Session and nothing besides, no one is sanguine enough to suppose. The Speech reminds us that there are such places as Egypt and South Africa, and that we have our Tonquin in the Soudan. The tax-payer will be called upon to pay roundly for the Nile Picnic. The appointment of Sir Charles Warren to Bechuanaland shows, it is to be hoped, that even the Gladstone Government does not always mean to give way when Boers encroach. Lastly, there is Ireland, which is sure to come to the front in the Debate on the Address, and probably afterwards also. Altogether, a lively little Session may be anticipated.

WILL THE PEERS GIVE WAY?—If Lord Salisbury may be trusted, this question must be answered in the negative. In his speech at Dumfries he defended as stoutly as ever the policy to which he has committed his party, and he seemed to be strongly of opinion that he has the support of the majority of the English people. It may still be hoped, however, that a good many of those who usually follow him in the House of Lords have been very differently impressed by the agitation which has been going on during the Autumn, and that if an acceptable scheme of Redistribution is expounded by Mr. Gladstone they will decline to continue the dangerous struggle. The prevalent opinion appears to be that should the Franchise Bill be conditionally rejected a second time, the difficulty will be overcome by the creation of as many votes in the Upper House as may be necessary to secure the success of the measure. It is not certain, however, that Her Majesty will be prepared to sanction this course. She may require that the opinion of the country on the subject shall be expressed in a manner about which there can be no mistake; and if she does so, it is hard to see how a Dissolution can be avoided. The Conservatives profess to be confident that the result of an appeal to the country would be in their favour; and, if the questions to be submitted to the constituencies related to the policy of the Government in Egypt and South Africa, it is not improbable that they would prove to be right. But these questions, important as they are, have been thrust into the background, and it is doubtful whether they have alienated from the Liberal party any very considerable number of electors who have hitherto voted for Mr. Gladstone’s supporters. In the event of a Dissolution the country may be asked to decide, not only whether the Extension of the Franchise and Redistribution shall be dealt with in one or two measures, but whether the House of Lords ought to be allowed to retain its present powers. Are the Conservatives sure that even about the latter question public opinion has lately undergone no change?

WOMEN AS CASHIERS.—The movement in favour of employing women in all kinds of work that was formerly done by men only, is one that should be carried on with caution; for women and girls have sometimes been put into situations for which their sex is unfit—the Government clerkships in America, for instance—and the result has been a reaction against their employment in capacities where they are really useful. But of all the posts as to which women’s aptitudes are the least open to question that of cashier must be cited first. Women are excellent money-keepers. While

male cashiers form a grievously large percentage among the prisoners brought to trial for embezzlement, women and girls, being seldom exposed to the same temptations as men in the matter of dissipation, betting, gambling, or speculation, have very rarely been known to misappropriate moneys entrusted to them. An honest woman is very honest; “an honest man is too often,” as Lord Palmerston bitterly said, “one who has never been tempted.” A man once applied to an Italian banker for a cashiership, and was asked to state his qualifications. “I have been ten years in prison,” he said, “and so shall not mind being locked up in a room by myself, and having my pockets searched when I go out and come in.” The banker admired his impudence, took him at his word, and used to say that he made a splendid cashier. We are not affirming that antecedents like this rogue’s are required to fit a man for a post of trust; but we do maintain that it is very difficult to find a thoroughly trustworthy male cashier even among applicants provided with a mass of testimonials, whereas careful, honest, and well-educated women, in whom full confidence can be placed, exist in great numbers.

THE CLAIMANT.—Ten years is a good slice out of our short lives. Yet time passes so rapidly that it is difficult for older persons to believe that the Claimant and his lawsuits are only a dim childish tradition to a good many young ladies and gentlemen who would be offended if told they were not yet fully grown up. Some eleven years ago the Claimant and his affairs had become such a portentous bore that it was almost dangerous to mention his name in London drawing-rooms. One ran a risk, as a funny sketch in *Punch* demonstrated, of being pitched out of doors neck and crop by an irascible host. Since that time, however, we have been bored by so many other topics, notably, of late, by the “Situation in Egypt,” Redistribution, and the “wicked” Peers, that there is something quite refreshing about the mention of the Claimant. It is like meeting an old acquaintance whom we remember as a bit of a bore, but whom yet we are glad to see again. And, judging by the rumours which have been circulated, the Claimant promises to provide fresh sport for the generation which has grown up while he lay in durance vile. He does not seem in the least inclined to take the advice which we ventured to offer a few weeks ago, namely, to abandon as a chimera the pursuit of the Tichborne baronetcy. If he be truly reported, both he and his champion, Mr. Quartermaine East, regard his imprisonment as a triumph of fraud and injustice, accomplished by perjured witnesses and a packed jury. These assertions may savour of brazen impudence to some of those who hold the Claimant to be an impostor, but we prefer to adopt a more charitable conclusion. We think it quite possible that although he was, as the jury pronounced him to be, a conscious impostor at the outset, he is, by this time, by dint of constant contemplation of the same idea, firmly and honestly convinced that he is being kept out of his lawful rights.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The announcement that Mr. Trevelyan was to be promoted to a seat in the Cabinet was received with universal satisfaction. In accepting the Secretaryship for Ireland immediately after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, he displayed courage and public spirit; and the high hopes then entertained as to the manner in which he would discharge his formidable duties have been more than fulfilled. He has, of course, been bitterly attacked by the Irish party in Parliament; but it is understood that even they have a better opinion of him than they have ventured to express. To Englishmen Mr. Trevelyan seems to have acted with uniform firmness and discretion; and they have often admired his self-control in circumstances which must have severely tried his patience. There can be no doubt that he will add considerably to the strength of the Cabinet. All questions connected with the extension of the franchise and the redistribution of seats he has studied thoroughly, and there is no member of the Government whose opinions on these subjects will be listened to with more respect both in Parliament and in the country. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who takes Mr. Trevelyan’s place as Secretary for Ireland, ought not perhaps to be congratulated on his promotion; for he has before him much hard work, for which Irishmen will reward him only with abuse. He will have, however, a magnificent opportunity of displaying some of the highest qualities of a statesman. As Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has made for himself an honourable reputation, and there is good reason to anticipate that he will be not less efficient in his new and more difficult office.

SPORTING FRAUDS.—The epithet “manly” is generally tacked on to every sport; but it does not appear that sports always promote a manly spirit among their votaries. Those recent revelations as to the extent to which jockeys bet, and the manner in which they arrange races to square with their wagers, have been as bad as anything could be. An eminent professional betting man—the Rothschild of his fraternity—was heard to say lately that nowadays there is less than a third of the bookmaking that used to prevail twenty years ago. The public have been so often hounded by late scratchings, sham lameness, and “ropings,” that they have grown wary, and will now only lay their money when the horses have come to the starting-post. This being so, it is probable that jockeys often experience some difficulty in

getting the “pot on” quietly, and the reports of their large clandestine gains are doubtless exaggerated. Still, it has become notorious that jockeys do bet, and the practice is so reprehensible, except in the case where the jockey backs his own mount, that no professional penalties can be too severe for it. Another sporting fraud just brought to light is that for which a queer person was sentenced to a month’s imprisonment the other day. He was a professional athlete, who had entered himself at some races under a false name; and as he won a prize it was found possible to convict him of obtaining goods by false pretences. There is too much reason to fear that his offence is a very common one, and that it has tended much to debar gentlemen from entering into open contests of any kind. Cycling race meetings, when the entries are not limited to the members of well-known clubs, are, it seems, infested by a class of sporting bandits, who enter for all the races, and settle among themselves as to how the spoils are to be divided. It seemed doubtful until the other day whether such proceedings could be punished; but now that one conviction has been obtained, the stewards of sporting clubs may take heart of grace, and give themselves more trouble than has been customary hitherto by way of verifying the entries in competitions.

IRISH PROSPECTS.—The career of the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan has been respectfully reviewed by men of all parties. Mr. Sullivan was not only a fervent Nationalist, he was also a high-minded and honourable man. But although it is quite natural that our new Irish Secretary would sooner see a row of Sullivans on the Home Rule Bench than such “patriots” as are too often to be found there, it is to be feared that the latter are more truly typical of modern Irish discontent. Mr. Sullivan belonged, by virtue of age, to a generation which is now passing away. When he was young—the time of life at which indelible impressions are made—the Irish-American Nation was in embryo; Fenians, Dynamitards, and Skirmishers were unknown. This transference of something like half the Irish race to the other side of the Atlantic has greatly added to the difficulty of solving the Irish problem. It is certainly harder to coax the Irish Celts to be loyal to the British Crown, when half of them have sworn allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. And now a word on another subject. Mr. Trevelyan is, we think, to be congratulated on his escape from a terribly onerous and unthankful office. But surely the labours of his successor, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, might in one respect be lightened. Instead of allowing the unfortunate Irish Secretary to be drawn like a badger, afternoon after afternoon, in the House, why should not all questions be answered in print? Any ordinary business assembly would adopt some such common-sense course. At the same time, it must be admitted that, from their own point of view, the Irish Nationalist members are well advised in keeping themselves as much as possible *en evidence*. Their aims are totally distinct from those of either of the two great parties, and, as regards voting-power, they can only make their influence felt by lending their aid, at one time to the Liberals, at another to the Conservatives. After the next General Election, the anomaly of our system of governing Ireland will seem more glaring than ever. There will be some seventy Parnellites, who, whether we like it or not, will practically represent the wishes of the Irish people, yet they will be powerless, because, except by some transient party combination, they will always be outnumbered. Surely it would be more logical, if not more prudent, either to place Ireland on the status of a Crown Colony; or let her, like Canada and New South Wales, settle her own affairs.

BRUNSWICK.—The Germans are likely to have considerable difficulty in determining the question as to the future of this little State. Hitherto the Duke of Cumberland has obstinately declined to recognise the German Empire; and it is by no means certain that if he were now to do so his right to the succession would be admitted. For in Hanover there is still a considerable party which clings to the hope that the work accomplished in 1866 may be undone; and the malcontents would be greatly strengthened if the Prince whom they regard as their lawful King were made Duke of Brunswick. It has been suggested that his son—a child of about four years of age—might be declared the heir of the late Duke; but the same objections apply to this proposal, since it is certain that the boy will be taught to have an ardent faith in the rights of his family. The claims of the House of Hohenzollern to the Duchy are being advocated with much zeal by some Prussians; and there can be little doubt that if Prince Bismarck could have his way Brunswick would be absorbed by the Prussian Monarchy. The people of Brunswick, however, are bitterly opposed to this scheme, and the Chancellor may not think it worth while to stir up ill-feeling for the sake of what would, after all, be a very unimportant addition to the territory of the King of Prussia. The Duchy may, if it pleases, be placed in the position of Alsace and Lorraine; and this is the plan which seems to be most in favour. It would secure to the Brunswickers as much independence as they at present possess; and it would prevent any difficulty from arising as to the votes of their representatives in the Federal Council.

IGNORANCE OF ETIQUETTE.—The late Lord Brougham, seeing a herald bungle in a Court ceremonial, observed “that the foolish man did not know his foolish business.” Foolish

or not, the laws of etiquette, which are supposed to be so binding on persons in high station, appear to be by no means generally understood by these exalted ones. "Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs" have just been telling us how an invitation to a concert at Buckingham Palace was once issued to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, "male and female;" and how Lord Russell, being Foreign Secretary, went to a Court festivity unsuitably attired; and how various Ambassadors, French, Italian, and Austrian, who ought to have been models of decorum, were always doing the wrong thing—lying into tempers, speaking loudly and coarsely, and behaving with gross rudeness to ladies. This week we have seen Mr. Chamberlain, a Cabinet Minister, bandy words with Lord Randolph Churchill, a Duke's son, in a style which might be voted vulgar even at a vestry meeting. If gentlemen holding high positions in a country noted for aristocratic refinements cannot behave themselves in public, we need hardly wonder that the inexperienced diplomats whom the French Republic sends to distant lands should so often get their country into trouble by ruffling the feathers of barbarians. The recently published Malagasy Blue Book showed that the war with Madagascar was brought about in the first instance by the flippant disrespect of the French Consul in addressing native dignitaries; and now a Chinese Yellow Book discloses that Li-Hung-Chang would have been much more accommodating with French plenipotentiaries if these had not persisted in putting petty affronts upon him. One of them committed exactly the same blunder as M. Benedetti perpetrated at Ems in 1870, when he walked up to the King of Prussia, and presented him with an ultimatum in public without having first solicited an audience. This breach of good manners cost the French so dear that one is surprised to see them repeat it; but, indeed, all breaches of etiquette, whether between individuals or nations, have to be atoned for; and, since copy-book texts have told us all from our youth that politeness costs nothing, it is a pity that so few, high or low, have laid the lesson to heart.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The enthusiastic Free Trade orators and writers of forty years ago felt convinced that the soundness of the doctrines which they preached would ensure their ultimate adoption all over the world. Thus far the expectation has been signally falsified, not because Free Trade theories are false, but rather because they are "too bright and good for human nature's daily food." Free Trade, like Christianity, apparently clashes with the immediate interest and convenience of many of us; and, like Christianity, it is its excellencies rather than its defects which hinder its general acceptance. "The painful fact remains that Britain, alone of all the civilised nations, upholds the Free Trade banner, and this condition of things involves not a few hardships. In our desire to benefit the consumer, we allow the producer to be thrust ruthlessly against the wall, and sometimes it seems as if we purchased the advantage of cheapness at too dear a rate. For instance, if sugar at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound means the economical ruin of our West India Colonies, or their practical transference to the United States, we may buy that cheap sugar too dearly. It is true that Mr. Giffen has brought forth a Report bristling with statistics to controvert these ideas; but the fact remains that the West Indies are suffering from low prices, and that these low prices are chiefly due to the enormous beet-root production of Europe. It is noteworthy that while, in the matter of sugar, which used to be regarded as an exclusively tropical production, Europe holds its own against the other continents, it is, as concerns other food-supplies, beaten by the newer countries of the world. This year we have had a bountiful harvest, but the farmers derive little benefit from it, for both in England, in France, and in Germany, they are selling their cereal produce at a loss. In France, the farmers, who have more political weight than here, are demanding protective duties both on corn and cattle. If these duties are conceded, prices will necessarily advance to the apparent detriment of the consumer. But, on the other hand, should unrestricted importations be allowed to continue, European farmers may possibly almost give up growing corn, and then, just as Imperial Rome had her granary in Sicily and Africa, so our Continent may become equally dependent on India, Australia, and America for breadstuffs.

OVER-PRESSURE IN SCHOOLS.—Mr. Mundella is greatly mistaken if he supposes that no impression has been produced on public opinion by the recent discussion as to over-pressure in schools. Few persons are, indeed, in a position to study the facts directly for themselves; but to most people it seems pretty obvious that over-pressure must almost necessarily in many cases be the consequence of the system of payment by what are called "results." If all the children in Board Schools were well fed and properly clad, they might be able to stand the strain which is now put upon them. Unfortunately, a large proportion of them are neither properly clad nor well fed; yet these poor little creatures are expected to work as hard as the most fortunate of their fellow-pupils. A boy died suddenly the other day at Bermondsey, and "the mischief which caused death," according to the doctor who conducted the *post-mortem* examination, "was found in the right cerebral hemisphere," the injury being one which "might have arisen from over-mental excitement." The jury at the coroner's inquest did not venture to decide whether the boy had

been a victim of over-pressure or not; but it is worth noting that the head teacher of the school he attended spoke strongly as to the bad effects which may be produced by the existing system of elementary education. "What he and the teachers felt," he said, "was that the system was not sufficiently discriminating. Under it the weak and delicate were expected to accomplish as much as the healthy and strong. Masters had complained of this for a long time." It is to be hoped that even in the Autumn Session Parliament will be able to devote a few hours to the discussion of so important a subject.

STREET NUISANCES.—The people who have been writing to the *Times* that perambulators ought to be turned off the pavements have been making a wild request; at the same time the police might take more care than they do to prevent nursemaids from creating obstruction on the pavements. Nurses are addicted to congregating outside drapery shops, where their perambulators impede the circulation, to say nothing of the neglect and discomfort which the children in these vehicles suffer while their nurses are staring through the windows. Another favourite custom of nurses is to walk two or three abreast, chattering and laughing as they push their "prams," and not caring a whit whether their wheels bump against dogs, old ladies and gentlemen, or children who go on foot. But the police might stop these little tricks, and they might do many other things to promote good order in the streets if the public would uphold them in such work, instead of clinging to the idea that the policeman's prime duty is non-interference. There are two views that may be taken as to the policeman's *raison d'être*. Possibly, as some are inclined to think, he is an ornamental functionary paid to walk to and fro with dignity, or to loaf about corners where public houses stand; but householders who are charged with a heavy annual tax for police rates may be excused for thinking that they do not get their full money's worth, where the exploits of the police are confined to occasional chases after burglars, or to night rounds to see that houses are properly locked up. The police might, without much extra exertion, earn their money better if they kept a watch to prevent the windows of empty houses from being broken; if they occasionally arrested the vagabonds who throw rubbish, or the bread given them by the charitable, down areas, or into suburban gardens; if they obliged boys with iron hoops to trundle these playthings along the less frequented streets instead of through crowded thoroughfares; if they paid sharper attention to the overloading of trams and of costermongers' carts, in which three or four hulking fellows may often be seen drawn by a poor miserable little donkey; and finally, if they would be less expeditious in catching up stray dogs whose capture brings them a shilling fee, and more prompt to apprehend drunkards whose arrest brings them nothing. These are some of the services which we might ask from our constables without considering ourselves police-ridden if they were bestowed.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued, as an EXTRA EIGHT-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, a PANORAMA of the NILE from CAIRO to KHARTOUM.



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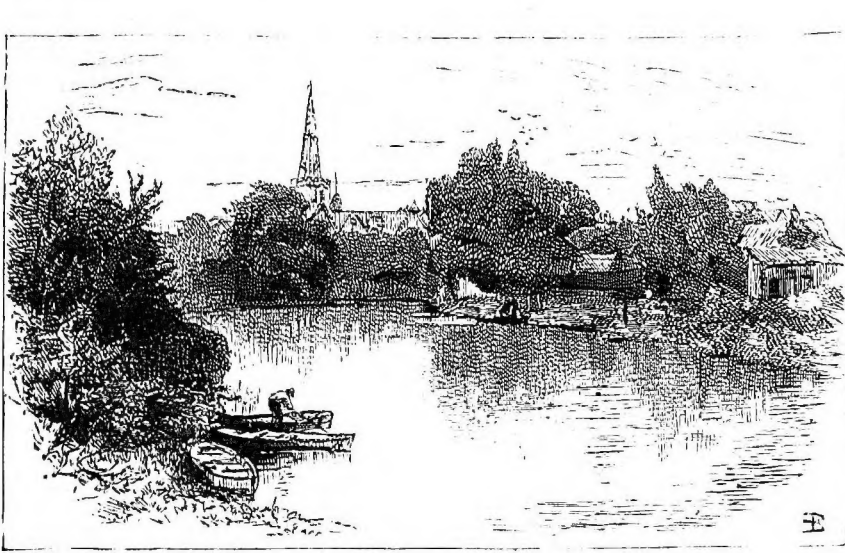
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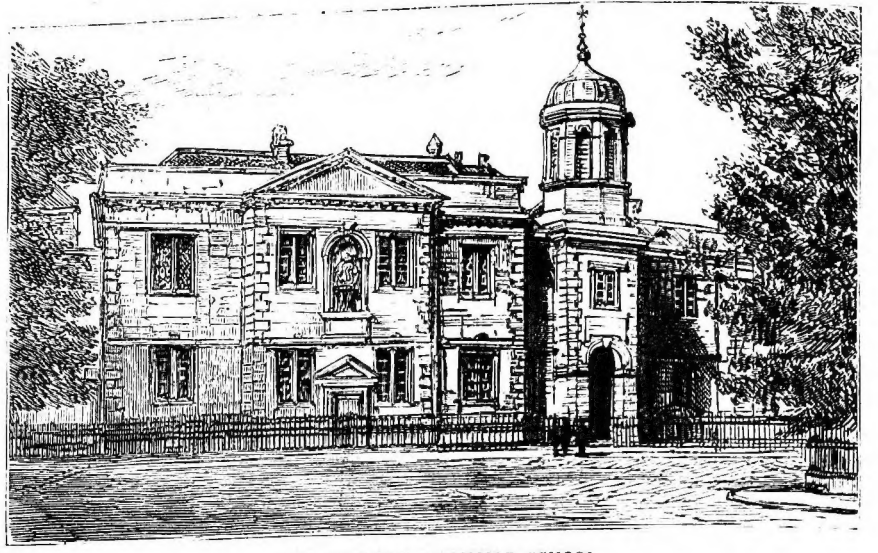
RELEASE OF THE CLAIMANT

ON April 20th, 1854, a vessel named the *Bella* sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Kingston, Jamaica. On board of her was a young gentleman of twenty-five, named Roger Tichborne, the heir to an ancient baronetcy. The *Bella* never reached her destination, and all on board of her were supposed to be lost; but Lady Tichborne, Roger's mother, always cherished a belief that her son would reappear, and, as a practical proof of such belief, caused advertisements to be inserted in sundry newspapers. Some eleven years afterwards there came to England a rumour that the long-lost Roger Tichborne was living at a small town in New South Wales, named Wagga Wagga, under the pseudonym of Thomas Castro. Shortly afterwards, in 1866, this person sailed for Europe, and forthwith proclaimed himself to be Sir Roger Tichborne. Some accepted his pretensions, notably Lady Tichborne, the mother of Roger, but others doubted.

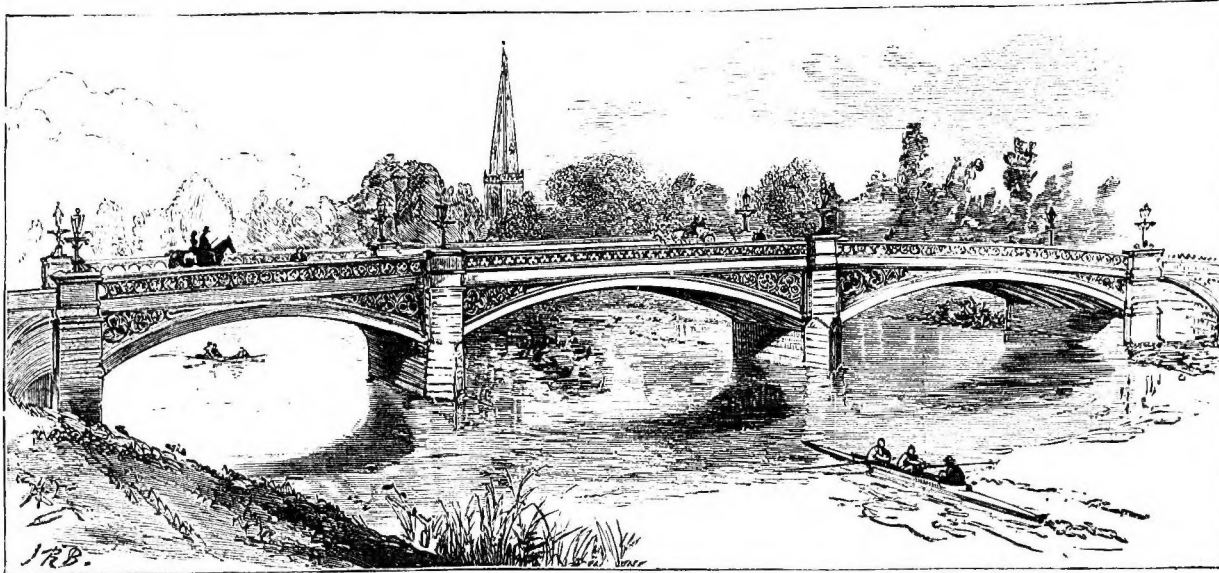
Then followed an action by the Claimant for the recovery of the estates, which, in consequence of the disappearance of Roger Tichborne and his presumed death, had passed into other hands.



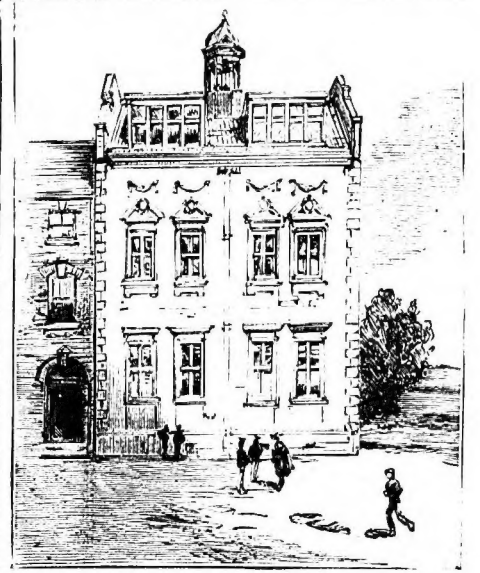
VIEW FROM THE NEW BRIDGE



THE BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

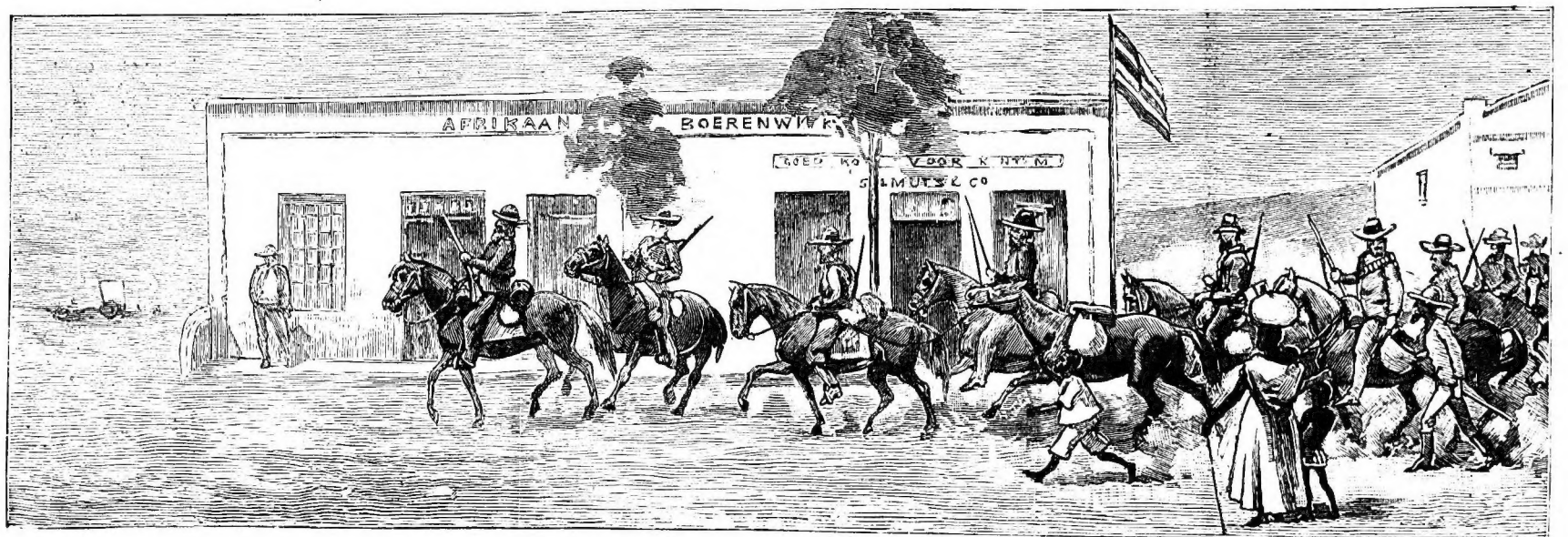


THE NEW BRIDGE



ADDITION TO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

OPENING OF A NEW IRON BRIDGE OVER THE OUSE AT BEDFORD



FREE STATE BURGHERS GOING TO THE FRONT



PRESIDENT BRAND HOISTING THE FREE STATE FLAG AT THABA NCHU

THE ANNEXATION OF THE BARALONG TERRITORY BY THE ORANGE FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA



GENERAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER
Labour and Greenback Candidate

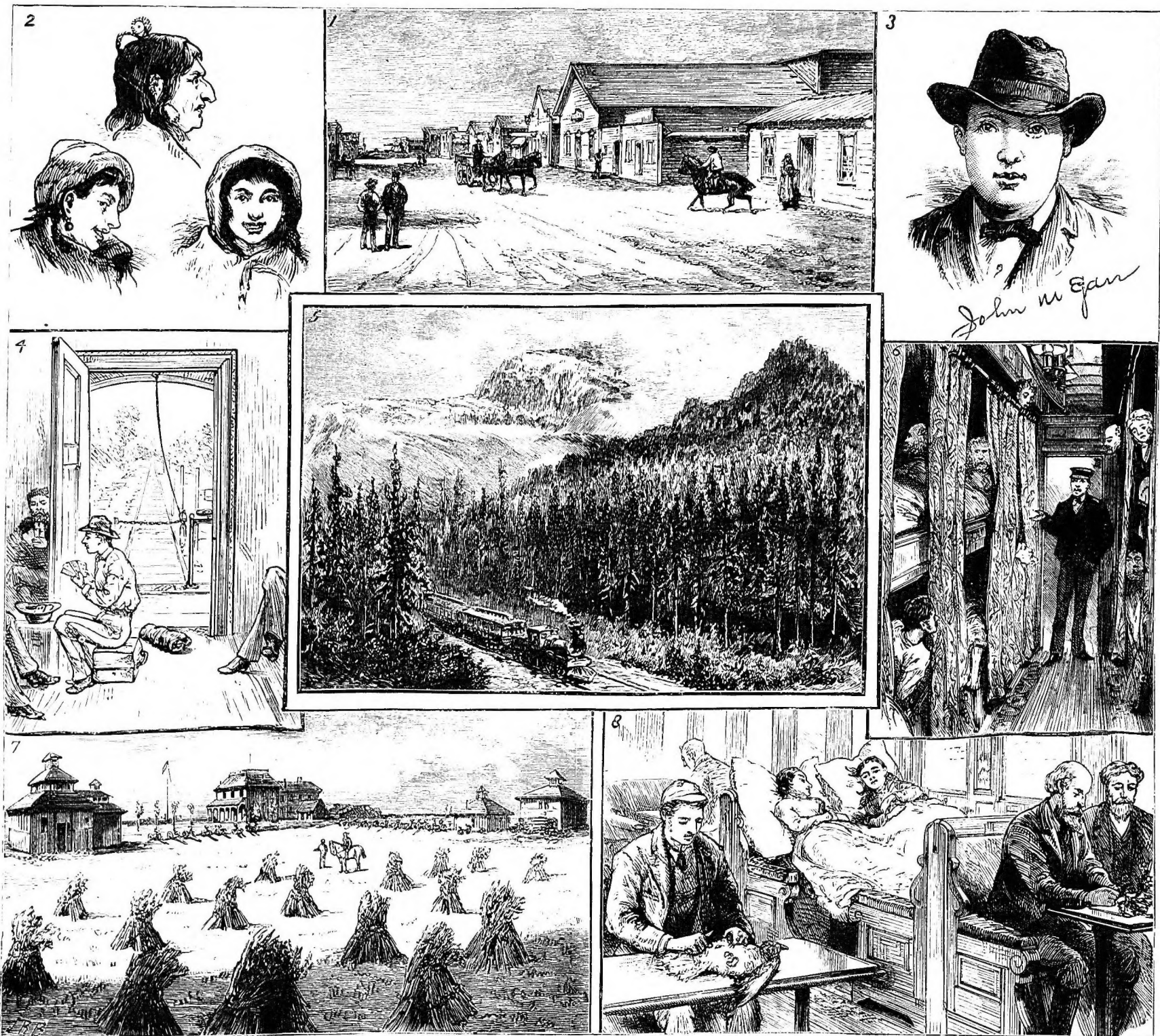


MR. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE
Republican Candidate



GOVERNOR GROVER CLEVELAND
Democratic Candidate

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



1. A Main Street in Calgary.—2. Some Types of Indians.—3. Mr. J. M. Egan, Manager of the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.—4. Amusements on the Way: A Little Game of Whist in the Tail Car.—5. A Mountain in Kicking Horse Pass.—6. "Rocky Mountains, Gentlemen; All Lovely Outside: Breakfast in Twenty Minutes."—7. The Bell Farm, Indian Head, Manitoba.—8. Science and Slumber.

WITH THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN CANADA—THE EXCURSION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

The suit, which was technically an action for the purpose of ejecting Colonel Lushington from Tichborne House, lasted 103 days, and aroused unparalleled interest.

In the end the Claimant's advisers elected to be non-suited. The plaintiff was immediately arrested (though subsequently released on bail) on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury.

The great "Trial at Bar," which followed, lasted from the 23rd April, 1873, to the 28th February, 1874, a period of more than ten months, or 188 days. On the side of the prosecution 212 witnesses were called. Dr. Kenealy's two addresses to the jury alone occupied 43 days. Everything in this trial was on a gigantesque scale. At length the prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

On Monday last he was released, after undergoing an incarceration of ten years and eight months, having secured the remission of the remainder of his sentence by the "good marks" which he received. His conduct in prison has always been most exemplary, in fact, he angered his comrades in misfortune by his exceeding diligence. During his nine months of solitary confinement at Millbank he was set to work picking oakum. On his removal to Dartmoor he became a tailor, but although he laboured industriously, he was never a proficient at that business, and he suffered much from pains in the feet and legs, caused no doubt by his enormous bulk. On entering Millbank he weighed 26 stone, but this has since been reduced to 18 stone 7 lbs.

Owing to the exertions of his friends he was after a time removed to Portsmouth. There, after another spell of tailoring, he was engaged in stacking timber in the Dockyard, but he did not like this, as it exposed him to the gaze of the curious, a point about which he was very sensitive, so at length he was transferred to the carpenter's shop. Here at last he found a congenial occupation. He made himself a really skilful workman, and took a thorough interest in his work.

During the ten years of his imprisonment, a number of the Claimant's staunchest adherents have been removed by death. Amongst those who remain, one of the most distinguished is Mr. Quartermaster East, formerly one of the Sheriffs of the City of London. The release of the prisoner was effected last Monday with the utmost secrecy and privacy.

The Claimant, besides growing thinner, has aged considerably in appearance since his imprisonment began. His hair is grizzled, and he wears spectacles for reading and writing.

From his latest utterances we gather that he stoutly adheres to his original story, and proclaims himself as one who has suffered martyrdom for—to use his own expression—"the dreadful crime of speaking the truth."

The public may rely on the exactitude of these illustrations, as, although no sketching is permitted in her Majesty's gaols, our correspondent, immediately after visiting the Claimant, made his drawings from memory.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT BEDFORD

EARL COWPER, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, performed a double ceremony at Bedford on the 21st inst. in opening the new iron bridge, which has been constructed by Mr. John J. Webster, Associate M.I.C.E., to accommodate the increase of traffic over the River Ouse between the north and south sides of the town, and also the extension of the Bedford Grammar Schools, which has recently been completed. After the ceremonial, which was witnessed by a very large assemblage of the residents, both of the town and the country, Mr. J. Hawkins, the Mayor, entertained a numerous company at luncheon in the Shire Hall. Speeches were delivered by the Lord-Lieutenant, Mr. J. Howard, M.P., Mr. Whitbread, M.P., and the Marquis of Tavistock. The Mayor, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, referred to the growing interest taken by the Corporation in the Harper Schools. There was perfect sympathy, he said, between the Corporation and the governing body of the Harper Trust, and all were anxious to do everything in their power to promote the good of the whole.—Our engraving of the bridge is from a drawing by the constructor, Mr. Webster, and the other engravings are from photographs by Messrs. Blake and Edgar, 74, Midland Road, Bedford.

ANNEXATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

SEPINARE MOROKO, Chief of the Barolongs, a tribe on the frontier between the Orange Free State and Basutoland, was, in the dead of night on the 10th July last, attacked in his house, and he and several of his adherents were murdered. Thereupon President Brand called out the burghers of the State, and proceeded to Thaba Nchu (which means Shadowy Mountain) with an armed force. On his arrival there on July 12th, in the interest of general peace and safety, as well as that of the Barolongs themselves, he proclaimed the annexation of the Barolong territory to the Orange Free State, but gave an assurance that all rights obtained or granted during the lifetime of the Chief Moroko or the Chief Sepinare Moroko would be acknowledged and guaranteed. Sepinare is supposed to have been murdered by his brother Samuel, who was afterwards lodged in the gaol at Bloemfontein. More than three hundred of his followers surrendered, and were disarmed.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. J. Stephensen, Rouxville, Orange Free State.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

THE canvass for the Presidential election in the United States this year has been conducted with more than the usual amount of personal acrimony and recrimination. The nomination of Mr. James G. Blaine by the Chicago Republican Convention brought down a flood of accusations of political dishonesty upon the head of the unfortunate statesman. No sooner, also, had the similar assemblage of Democrats decided to select Mr. Grover Cleveland, the Governor of New York, as their candidate, than his adversaries at once denounced him for immorality in his private life. Indeed at one time the political opinions of the respective candidates became quite a secondary matter, and the journals were full of stories of their misdeeds and of their past career. To turn, however, to their respective political "platforms." Mr. Blaine is an ardent Protectionist, and a strong advocate of the prohibitive liquor system, while abroad he is inclined to an aggressive foreign policy. Governor Cleveland, while not in any way being a Free-trader, is anxious for the modification of the tariff on the plea that "unnecessary taxation is unjust," and urges that efforts should be made so as to enable American shipping to compete on equal terms with English vessels. Of the two candidates Mr. Blaine is very decidedly the older and more experienced statesman. More than twenty years ago he was Speaker of the Maine Legislature, and from 1869 to 1874 was Speaker of the House of Representatives, an office which he ceased to hold in 1875, when the Democrats carried the election. In the following year, however, he was elected Senator, and in 1881 was made Secretary of State by President Garfield—a post which he filled with undoubted ability, though in somewhat an aggressive spirit, particularly in his relations towards England. Upon President Garfield's death he resigned office, and devoted himself to literature. Mr. Blaine was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and both he and his wife in early life—like President Garfield—"taught school." Mr. Blaine has twice previously been a candidate for the Presidency, though never before selected by the Chicago Convention. In 1880, however, at the beginning of the contest, he ran General Grant rather close. With a certain portion of the Republicans Mr. Blaine is highly unpopular, and his nomination has created an Adullamite Cave whose denizens have somewhat added to the strength of the Democrats.

Governor Cleveland is a comparatively new man in political circles, and before his nomination was wholly unknown outside his own country. He was born in 1837, and for many years practised law in New York State without seeking political honours. A few years since, however, he was elected mayor of Buffalo, whose citizens were anxious to reform certain jobbery and maladministration in the Municipality. He fulfilled this task with such signal success that he was subsequently nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York State, and defeated his Republican opponent, Mr. Folger, by a large majority. Mr. Cleveland's tenure of office has been marked by his staunch uprightness and probity, characteristics which have not unnaturally brought him into conflict with Tammany Hall. This is regarded as a proof of his courage and honesty, and although the Tammany influence was brought to bear against him at Chicago, his straightforward policy won him the support of the more respectable portion of the Assembly.

General Benjamin F. Butler, who is canvassing the Northern States professedly for himself as a "labour" and "greenback" candidate for the Presidency, is one of the most remarkable of living Americans. He was born in 1818, and was brought up as a lawyer. He always, however, showed a fondness for military matters, and, although a prominent Democratic politician, enlisted "square for the Union" on the outbreak of the Civil War, thus taking side against politicians with whom he had been in close affinity. Holding the commission of Brigadier-General of Militia, he was successful at the beginning of the war in North Carolina, and on the capture of New Orleans by Admiral Farragut ruled that city with great vigour for five months. Placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, General Butler can scarcely be said to have been so successful during the latter part of the campaign; and in his final report, General Grant remarked that on one critical occasion, "General Butler was of no more use than if he had been in a bottle, tightly corked." Such was the ridicule and discredit that he then incurred that, had he not possessed a marvellous store of vivacity and elasticity, General Butler would have sunk into obscurity; but, re-entering the political world, he was elected for Congress, and in 1868 was one of the most active of the committee appointed by the House for the impeachment of President Johnson. A few years since he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, but failed in his attempt to be re-elected last year. While popular with a certain portion of the masses, who are amused by his dash—not to say impudence—and by his independence, his ready resource, and flowing oratory, he is but little respected by the more thinking portion of the community. At the Chicago Democratic Convention General Butler declined to accept the revised tariff then adopted, and started a platform of his own, on the bases of the return to greenback payments and the rearrangement of the tariff, with a special regard to the labouring population. It is stated, however, that General Butler is conducting his campaign in secret alliance with Mr. Blaine and in aid of the Republican cause.

Our portraits are from photographs:—General Butler, by Falk, 949, Broadway, N.Y.; Mr. Cleveland, by Naegeli, Union Square, N.Y.; Mr. Blaine, by Anderson, 785, Broadway, N.Y.

WITH THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION—THE TRIP TO THE ROCKIES.

OUR special artist, Mr. T. H. Thomas, thus describes the continuation of the excursion of the members of the British Association to the Rocky Mountains, which had been arranged by the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "I send you a main street in Calgary—the most westerly town on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It stands in a beautiful situation at the base of the lower spur of the Rocky Mountains, is the distributing point for the cattle ranches of the West, and will be an important centre as the mineral wealth of the mountains becomes developed." Next come some types of Indians sketched at Calgary, where Chief Crowfoot and a number of his braves had assembled. "This chief," writes Mr. Thomas, "is a most powerful leader of Indians in the North West. He made a treaty with the English in 1877, since which time he has faithfully observed its provisions, although it has been in his power on several occasions to set the whole North West in a flame." Professor M'Coan, when crossing the country in 1879, came upon Crowfoot's camp, and found him and his people in a state of starvation, the buffalo not having arrived. Notwithstanding this, during his stay Professor M'Coan never lost the smallest portion of his stores. Nor would Crowfoot consent to be paid for the food supplied. The chief sent a message to Her Majesty through Sir Richard Temple as follows:—"Crowfoot sends his submissive respects to his great Old Mother, and wishes to say that the food supplied to him and his tribe is infernally bad." No. 3 depicts Mr. John M. Egan, the manager of the Western Division of the line, and who accompanied the party on their trip, which he made as enjoyable as the circumstances would allow. He had his own private car attached to the train, and throughout the journey directed the arrangements, by which the members were able to see in a week as much as they would have otherwise done in a month. At the end of the trip Sir Richard Temple presented an address on behalf of the British Association, thanking Mr. Egan for his kindness and attention. In No. 4 is shown a little game of whist on the tail car, and in No. 5 we come to Kicking-Horse Pass, the furthest point of the railway. "The lower portion of the mountains on either side," writes the correspondent of *Colonies and India*, "are clothed with thick forests of spruce and other trees, while the upper portions are masses of solid rock, frequently towering above the clouds, and eternally sprinkled with snow. There is abundance of useful timber along this part of the railway, and a saw mill has been erected by the railway company to supply the enormous demands of the construction engineers." No. 6 represents another sketch in the train, the arrival of the party at the Rocky Mountains. The porter of the sleeping car, usually most taciturn, astonished the inmates at dawn by the announcement, "Rocky Mountains, gentlemen. All lovely outside. Breakfast in twenty minutes. Prairie chicken's eggs! Pie!!! Crackers! Splendid day for collecting specimens. Gold! Silver!!! Diamonds!!! Everything lovely in the Rocky Mountains!" Next our artist represents a view of the colossal Bell Farm at the Indian Heads station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where the visitors were hospitably received by the manager, Major Bell, and Mrs. Bell. The farm consists of 64,000 acres of excellent land, and of this 7,000 are under cultivation, 5,000 growing wheat this summer, and 2,000 being sown with oats. Besides this, 5,000 acres have been broken, so that next summer there will be 12,000 acres under crops; 180 men are employed on the farm. With regard to the last sketch, during the excursion a considerable amount of work was done by the members on the road, and botanising, geologising, studying natural history, and sketching were favourite occupations. The car conductors viewed with the deepest disgust the heaps of specimens which were brought in, and when at last pigs, gaiter snakes, and gophers began to appear, and were skinned by enterprising students, they seemed almost heart-broken. The few ladies, meanwhile, would frequently take a siesta. As to natural history, it is currently reported that the mosquito of the Canadian Far West sings "God save the Queen," and a distinguished professor and scientist both declared that they distinctly heard an insect give forth that melody.

THE NILE EXPEDITION

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST NILE BOATS AT ALEXANDRIA

THE first batch of Nile boats, thirty-two in number, arrived at Siout on September 26th under Lieutenant Peel, of the Second Life Guards. On the 27th this indefatigable officer had got them

lifted from their trucks, which had carried them to the landing-stage at Siout from Alexandria, and stowed on board one of Cook's steamers, which at once steamed up the Nile.

NOTES AT ASSOUAN AND WADY HALFA

THE sick camel in the sketch was suffering from a lump in its side which prevented its lying down, and a board of officers was assembled to decide whether the animal should be destroyed. The native doctor is shown explaining through his interpreter on his right what his opinion is on the disease. Ultimately it was decided that though the disease was curable, the risk of contagion rendered it necessary that the camel should be destroyed.

The cricket match depicted took place at Assouan, and had been organised by the officers. The ground chosen is well watered, and consequently a mud pitch. The greatest interest is shown by all ranks in the game, and the proceedings are unusually enlivened by the band.

We are indebted for our sketch of "Exhibiting the Rebels' Heads" to Mr. D. Mosconas, who writes:—"The heads are those of the Ameer Hassan el Abbate, Ameer of Egypt, and Abd-el-Aziz el Shami, Ameer of Tripolitania, both of whom received their appointments from the Mahdi, and were killed at Merawi. The heads were exposed to the public at Wady Halfa on September 28 on spears. Underneath was an inscription, which I translate: 'This is the head of Hassan el Abbate, who rebelled against Egypt, and associated with those who have ruined Mahomedanism. He is the man who has been fighting against God and against His Prophet. He has shed the blood of the believers in God and His Prophet. He has told lies against the Sacred Book (the Koran), and therefore he has been punished in this world, and will be punished in the Eternal life.' The head of Hassan will be left here (Wady Halfa). That of Abd-el-Aziz will be sent to Assouan. Two more heads were left at Dongola—one of the principal chiefs of the rebels called Hadai, Ameer of Dongola, and another of a sheikh."

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE NILE

"GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY," writes Mr. F. Villiers, our special artist, "left Siout on the 27th September, with General Redyer, Buller, Colonel Swaine, and Staff, His Highness the Khedive placing his steam yacht, the *Ferret*, at Lord Wolseley's disposal. On the afternoon of the 29th we found the 42nd Highlanders in Cook's barges and steamers on the way to the front. On recognising Lord Wolseley a hearty cheer rang from boat after boat as we passed, the band on board the *Mars* playing their march past as Lord Wolseley and his Staff returned three cheers for the Black Watch. The scene was quite imposing, for it is the first instance of a general reviewing his troops in Mid-Nile. The men of the 42nd were in the best health and spirits, and were delighted with the novelty of their journey. The transport and comfort of the troops are entirely in the hands of that energetic agent, M. Rascovit, of Messrs. Cook and Sons, and Tommy Atkins has a good time en route."

SIGNALLING AT ASSOUAN

THIS sketch shows the arrival on September 29th of a draft of the 56th Regiment, under Captain Browne, at Assouan, the landing-place being signalled to the steamer from the shore. At the landing-place is the station of the railway by which the troops and stores are transported round the First Cataract to Philæ.

VICTIMS OF OSMAN DIGMA'S CRUELTY

THIS is a sketch at Suakim. Two of our native scouts were caught by a party of Osman Digma's men, who, instead of killing their unfortunate prisoners, cut off their hands to the wrist, plunged the stumps into boiling oil, and sent the men back into the English lines. An Englishman would not be allowed to return, but would probably die by slow torture—scraped with oyster-shells, and exposed to the burning sun. Such is the punishment threatened by Osman Digma to be inflicted upon the first naval officer who may be taken prisoner.

MOUNTED INFANTRY AT SUAKIM

IN all our recent little wars mounted infantry have played an important part, and even that once mythical personage, the horse marine, has become a reality, and moreover has done excellent service. Our illustration of the mounted troops at Suakim is from a photograph by a military officer, and represents the detachment commanded by Major Pigott, of the 21st Hussars. The mounted infantry is in the front rank, then come a squadron of Egyptian cavalry, and finally the Camel Corps.

EASTBOURNE TOWN HALL.

IN the absence of the Duke of Devonshire, the ceremony of laying the memorial stone of the New Town Hall at Eastbourne, was performed on October 9th by Lord Edward Cavendish. The occasion was made one of general rejoicing in the town. A few years ago the necessity for a town hall was felt, and the old Local Board offered prizes for the best architectural design. The plans of Mr. W. T. Foulkes, of Birmingham, were approved, and he was accordingly accorded the first prize of 100*l*. His drawings were submitted to Mr. Henry Currey, an experienced architect, for approval, and the work was ultimately entrusted to Mr. Peckless, a local builder, his contract amounting to 30,000*l*. The design is an adaptation of the Renaissance style of architecture. The outside walls are built with dark red bricks and Portland stone dressing. The main tower rises to a height of 120 feet from the ground, and will contain a clock with four dials, and a set of Cambridge chimes. The building will contain ample accommodation for the municipal and magisterial business of the town. It is expected to be ready for opening about Midsummer, 1886.—Our engraving is from a photograph by G. Churchill, 4, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC

ABOUT 1 P.M. on October 11th an explosion occurred at the New Parliament Buildings in Quebec, destroying a considerable portion of the masonry and windows. The shock was felt severely through the city, many windows being shattered. Fortunately the workmen engaged in the building were absent at dinner, and only two persons were slightly injured. At 3 P.M. a second explosion took place at a spot about thirty feet from the first. The workmen afterwards remembered that they had seen a bag or satchel, which they supposed to belong to one of the plumbers, lying close to the wall of the building. This had afterwards disappeared, and is therefore believed to have contained an infernal machine. No discovery of any importance has since been made, and the outrage has been respectively attributed to the Fenians, and to some workmen, who were said to have a grudge against the contractors.—Our engraving is from a photograph by L. P. Vallée, 39, Rue St. Jean, Quebec.

MOVERS AND SECONDS OF THE ADDRESS

LORD BELPER (Henry Strutt), of Belper, Derbyshire, the mover of the Address in the House of Lords, was born May 20th, 1840, and succeeded his father as second Baron 30th June, 1880. He was formerly M.P. for East Derbyshire and for Berwick-upon-Tweed, and is Lieut.-Colonel of the South Nottingham Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1874 he married Lady Margaret Coke, sixth daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and has three sons and three daughters.

Lord Lawrence (Sir John Hamilton Lawrence), of the Punjab, and Grately, Southampton, the seconder of the Address in the

House of Lords, was born October 1st, 1846, and succeeded his father, the famous Indian statesman and Viceroy, as second Baron, 27th June, 1879. The present Baron, who was formerly a captain in the Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, married in 1872 Mary Caroline Douglas, only child of Richard Campbell, Esq., of Auchinbreck, Argyllshire, and has two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Edward Stafford Howard, the mover of the Address in the House of Commons, is the second son of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke, Cumberland. He was born 1851, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1875. He was first elected for East Cumberland in 1876. In the same year he married Lady Rachel Campbell, daughter of the second Earl of Cawdor.—Mr. Howard's portrait unfortunately reached us too late for publication.

Mr. William Summers, second son of the Address in the House of Commons, is the son of the late John Summers, Esq., ironmaster, Stalybridge. He was born 1853, and was educated at Owens College, Manchester, and at University College, Oxford, winning high academic distinctions at both these seats of learning. He was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1881, and was elected M.P. for Stalybridge at the General Election in 1880.

Our portraits are from photographs as follows:—Lord Belper, by Elliot and Fry, 55, Baker-street, W.; Lord Lawrence, by Bourne and Shepherd, India; Mr. Summers, by Window and Grove, 63A, Baker-street, W.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

AN account of the bombardment of Keelung from a Chinese point of view is given underneath the illustration, which is from the *Shanghai Illustrated News*, for such is the equivalent in English of the Chinese title. This journal was started a few months since in Shanghai by the proprietor of the *Shen-pao*, a Chinese newspaper, which enjoys a large circulation and some reputation among the Chinese, being partially superintended by an Englishman, who is thoroughly conversant with China and the Chinese. The illustration we take is from the twelfth number of this illustrated paper. The illustrations that are given are first drawn in ink by native artists, large, and then lithographed and reduced. The journal, though only started some few months since, already enjoys a good circulation at many inland towns in addition to the city of publication. The Chinese are intensely fond of illustrations, and hence it is not infrequent to find at inland towns, where foreigners are not often seen, an old half-sheet of some European illustrated journal, containing some drawing, revered and treated quite as an heirloom.

"FROM POST TO FINISH"

A NEW STORY by Captain Hawley Smart, illustrated by John Chilton and Arthur Hopkins, is continued on page 337.

"LA COCARDE TRICOLEURE"

MR. JACOB-HOOD's picture, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy this summer, depicts a scene from the early days of the French Revolution, in fact—judging from the extract from Carlyle's wondrous prose-poem, "The French Revolution," given in the Academy Catalogue—on the eve of the assault on the Bastille. It may be remarked that at that date—July, 1789—the three-coloured cockade was no Republican symbol. In fact, a few far-seeing spirits excepted, no one then dreamt of a Republic. The colours selected were, as Carlyle observes, simply the old Paris colours, red and blue, wedded to the traditional white of the Royal Standard of France. Says Mercier in his "New Picture of Paris," "The national cockade will make the tour of the world. These words are become proverbial, and the prophecy advances with large strides." Mercier wrote thus only four or five years after the Revolution. His forecast has been fulfilled. Belgium, Italy, and Germany have each their tricolour. We do not mention Holland because she was the real originator of the tricolour flag. The horizontal red, white, and blue floats from her ships in pictures more than two centuries old. By the way, Louis XVI., ever complaisant in small matters, wore a tricolour cockade which some Maenad forced upon him during the grisly march from Versailles to Paris, October 6th, 1789. Marie Antoinette was annoyed at this decoration, which, considering the horrors she had just witnessed, she regarded as the emblem of mob-law and violence. So, according to Mercier, she said satirically to her husband, "I did not imagine I had married a vulgarian."

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS

See page 431.



SOME MINISTERIAL CHANGES, more or less important, are announced. By the elevation of Mr. Trevelyan to a seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, an addition is made to the strength of the Advanced Liberal section in it, and a reward is bestowed on the courage and good temper with which he has discharged the duties of the Irish Secretaryship, an office under present circumstances one of the most harassing and thankless of any. Mr. Dodson, whom he succeeds in the Chancellorship of the Duchy, is to be raised to the Peerage, and thus a vacancy will be created in the representation of Scarborough, which he has represented since 1880.

IN THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP Mr. Trevelyan is to be succeeded by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Member for the Stirling Burghs, who, after being Financial Secretary to the War Office, has performed the duties of the office of Secretary to the Admiralty, in which he succeeded Mr. Trevelyan. Thus he steps a second time into an office vacated by the new Chancellor of the Duchy. As the First Lord of the Admiralty is in the House of Peers, the Department requires an effective Secretary to represent it in the Commons at a time when the condition of the Navy is causing great anxiety, and must give rise to animated debates in Parliament.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT AND THE LAST CABINET, Mr. Childers, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, Sir M. H. Beach, and Mr. W. H. Smith have been speaking during the week on the Franchise Bill. As, however, they threw no light on the prospects of a compromise their speeches have been deprived of public interest by the meeting of Parliament on Thursday. After addressing a large meeting of South of Scotland Conservatives at Dumfries on Tuesday, Lord Salisbury's carriage was assailed with missiles by a hostile mob when he was returning to his hotel, many of the windows in which were broken by these too energetic supporters of "Franchise first."

IN A SECOND SPEECH this week to his constituents, the Chancellor of the Exchequer professed himself "not disappointed" at the result of his scheme for the conversion of the Three per Cents. He added that it was in his power to renew the offer of conversion during two years, and to "apply compulsory processes," but of this last power it is noticeable that he said it could be exerted only with the sanction of Parliament, and then to portions of the Three per Cent. Stocks, not to the whole of them.

IF MR. CHILDERS is not disappointed, his expectations cannot have been very sanguine. The total conversion of Three per Cents.

into Stocks of the lower denominations has been only 21,618,000/., or about 3½ per cent. of the amount of Three per Cents, now in existence. And of the 21,000,000/., (in round numbers) thus converted, nearly 12,000,000/., were under the control of the Government. Private holders have taken advantage of Mr. Childers's offer to the extent of little more than 9,500,000/.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE, beginning in March, between the War Office and the Treasury, recently issued in a Parliamentary paper, it appears that, while asked for the moderate sum of 482,000/., as the Imperial contribution to the cost of fortifications in Asia and Africa, the Treasury, which means Mr. Gladstone, will authorise for the present an Imperial expenditure of no more than 150,000/., to be spent exclusively on Aden, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

ON TUESDAY, which as it happened was the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, Sir Thomas Brassey delivered at Hastings what was intended to be a re-assuring address on the condition of the Navy. His most salient statement was to the effect that our Navy could confront on equal terms a not very probable combination of the Navies of France and Italy. But this statement supposes a pitched battle between the whole of the British Navy on the one hand, and the whole of the French and Italian Navies on the other. Sir Thomas Brassey did not take into account the world-wide area of ocean over which the fleets of Great Britain must be dispersed in order to protect our commerce, the colonies, foreign possessions, and coaling stations, in contrast with the comparatively insignificant demands for defensive purposes made on the Navies of other powers. Sir Thomas Brassey, moreover, admitted that a large number of vessels in the Admiralty-list were without modern armaments, and that the protection of our coaling stations is a matter of urgency.

LORD HENRY LENNOX, Secretary to the Admiralty in the last Conservative Administration, urges the appointment of a Royal Commission to decide on the future building policy of the Board, and what descriptions and numbers of ships should be built.

THE COMPARATIVE INADEQUACY OF THE NAVY seems now to be generally admitted, *pace* Sir Thomas Brassey; and the discussion which recent expositions of that inadequacy has produced is likely now to turn less on the fact of its existence than on the means of remedying it. The Solicitor-General has recently deprecated on several grounds the building of as many more ironclads as alarmists proclaim to be necessary; and Sir William Armstrong, in a speech referred to at the time in this column, has avowed his preference for fast unarmoured cruisers of the type of the *Esmeralda*, which he built for the Brazilian Government. Following up some remarks recently made by him at a City dinner, Sir E. J. Reed, the ex-Constructor of the Navy, defends ironclads from the criticisms of Sir Farrar Herschell; and, with all deference to Sir William Armstrong, reiterates his belief in the impotence for defence of fast unarmoured cruisers, with no thicker steel on them than the *Esmeralda*'s.

BUT IT IS EVIDENT that the stress laid by Sir William Armstrong on the advantages bestowed on a war vessel by swiftness in sailing has led Sir E. J. Reed to recommend, in not the least suggestive passage of his letter, the construction of several ships armoured and armed as efficiently as the *Impérieuse* and the *Warspite*, but having a speed of twenty knots an hour; whereas he admits, in our whole existing ironclad fleet, we have now but one finished ship of fifteen knots, and only two of sixteen knots under construction. Sir E. J. Reed is certain that ships possessed of the higher speed "would make our flag respected everywhere, and would drive every unarmoured privateer from the open waters." But this cannot be said, or he would have said it, of any of our existing ironclads, whether designed by himself or by others.

THE NUMERICAL WEAKNESS OF THE ARMY might well receive some of that consideration which is being bestowed on the navy. The Duke of Cambridge has taken every opportunity of calling attention to the insufficiency in numbers of the Army for what it may be called on to do; but there is no eloquence equal to that of the figures of a return prepared by order of the Commander-in-Chief, which show the effective strength of the British Army during the last twenty years. It reached its lowest point last year with a total of 181,227, being a decrease of 35,564 when compared with 216,791, the total of 1864.

THE PRESS MAY FEEL ITSELF HONOURED by Lord Dufferin's selection of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace to be his private secretary in India. Mr. Wallace is the correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople, and formerly represented it in the same capacity at St. Petersburg. He is, moreover, known by name to a large section of the reading public as the author of able works on Russia and on Egypt.

THE MOVEMENT among the Irish agricultural labourers, mainly promoted by Mr. Villiers Stuart, the Liberal M.P. for Waterford county, is extending, and threatens to produce serious collisions between them and the Nationalists, who regard it as a red herring trailed across the path which leads to the supremacy of Irish occupiers and the independence of Ireland. A meeting of the Labour League, as Mr. Villiers Stuart's organisation is called, was summoned for Sunday, at Villierstown, in County Waterford, where, just as if it had been a meeting of Loyalists, a counter-demonstration of Nationalists was convoked for the same place and time. A collision was only averted by the dispersion of the Nationalists at the request of their leaders, in consequence of the death of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, but when they arrived on and left the ground they were saluted by the Labour Leaguers with cries of "Land-grabbers!" "Grass-grabbers!" and other opprobrious epithets.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death of Mrs. Durnford, wife of the Bishop of Chichester, and daughter of Dr. Keats, formerly Provost of Eton, in her seventy-third year; of the Hon. Arthur Plunket, agent for the Ulster estate of the Irish Society, and brother of Mr. Plunket, M.P., in his fortieth year; of Vice-Admiral R. J. Otway, who in 1846 was second in command of the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, in his seventy-seventh year; of the Rev. R. Townsend, Senior Fellow of the University of Dublin, in which, since 1870, he had filled the chair of Natural Philosophy, an eminent cultivator of art and writer on mathematical science, in his sixty-fourth year; of Dr. Charles Barham, the oldest physician in Truro, a zealous promoter of the public institutions of that town and of Cornwall generally, a contributor to medical journals, and the author of several works, among them a report on the condition of children in mines; of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, an able and respected member of the Irish party, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Sullivan, a native of County Cork, was of humble origin, and had a varied career. Early developing artistic tastes, at his first start in Dublin he was employed as an engraver for illustrated publications, and contributed to the *Nation* with such success that he succeeded Sir C. G. Duffy as its editor. Possessing great oratorical powers, he threw himself into the Nationalist movement, at the same time devoting much of his energy to an advocacy of the temperance cause. At the General Election of 1874 he displaced Mr. Chichester Fortescue, now Lord Carlingford, in the representation of County Louth, and in 1876, having removed to London and joined the Bar, he resigned the editorship of the *Nation*. In 1880 he was elected member for County Meath, but resigned his seat because his legal and literary labours interfered with the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, and also, it is surmised, because he was not in accord with the more advanced Home Rulers. As an honourable politician, he was respected by men of all parties.



A PHYLLOXERA CONGRESS is being held at Turin, in order to discuss the most effectual measures for preventing the spread of this vine-plague.

A VALUABLE LEONARDO DA VINCI is said to have been discovered during recent alterations in the Berlin School of Fine Arts. The painting dates from 1480, and represents the Resurrection of our Lord.

ANOTHER LITERARY AND ARTISTIC CELEBRITY has just passed away in Paris, M. Paul Lacroix, better known as the "Bibliophile Jacob." M. Lacroix's interesting works on mediæval arts and customs have been published in English.

AN ODD CONSOLATION PRIZE has been founded at the French Academy of Fine Arts—a purse of 80/., to be given annually to the painter who takes the lowest place in the competition for the Prix de Rome. This is after the fashion of the donkey-race, where the last arrival wins.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING LOAN ART EXHIBITION has been opened at Brighton on behalf of the building fund for the local School of Science and Art. The Queen lends two pictures, and the Princess Louise sends a number of water-colour drawings, whilst most of the chief Sussex nobility and gentlemen have contributed, so that the collection is the largest ever gathered at Brighton. Both ancient and modern works are included, and amongst the artists represented are Mulready, Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Herkomer, and Munkacsy.

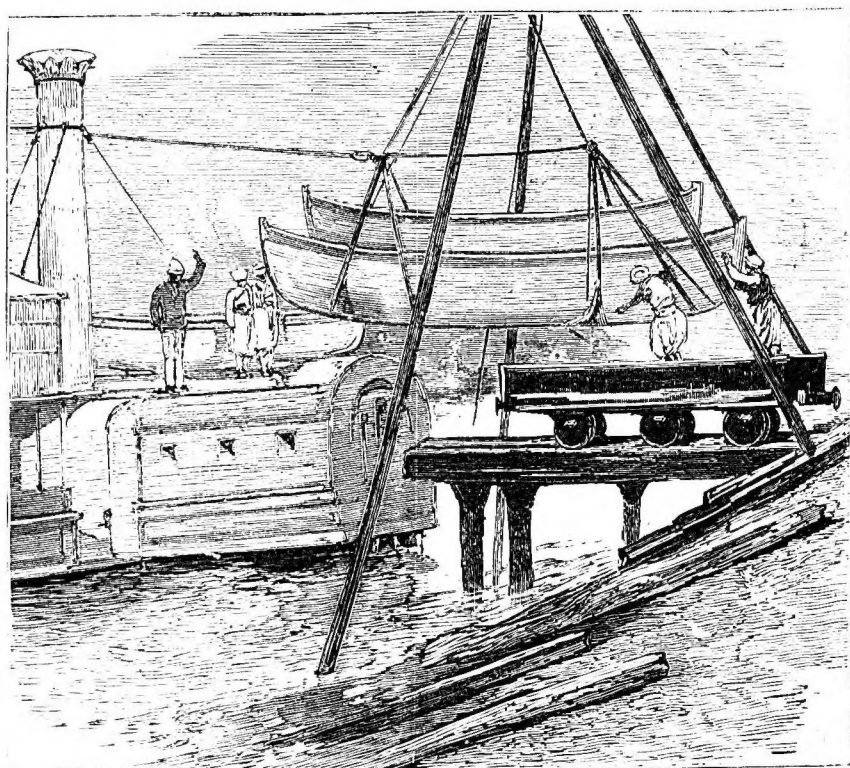
THE RECENTLY-FORMED VOLCANIC ISLAND off the coast of Iceland has not disappeared after all, though both a Danish and French vessel sent in search failed to find any traces. The British Consul, however, lately went on purpose to Cape Reykjanes and managed to obtain a short view, though troubled by mist and fog. Since the island was first seen by the lighthouse-keeper, on July 29, the shape has considerably altered. Part of the south side has fallen into the sea, forming two little mounds, and leaving a steep face, while the sea-fowl have taken possession of the new ground. The island lies W.S.W. of Reykjanes, at considerable distance from the coast, and is close to the spot where a violent eruption occurred two years ago. No volcanic manifestations accompanied the island's first appearance, but a few days later severe earthquake shocks were felt, seriously damaging the Keykjanes lighthouse.

"MR. GLADSTONE'S VENTRILLOQUISM" is the trite definition of the Premier's policy, given by a Transatlantic contemporary. "The truth about Mr. Gladstone," says the *New York Herald*, "seems to be that he is a political ventriloquist. He has a natural voice in which he utters his personal sentiments. He has a stage voice in which he imitates the utterances of Radicals, Jingoists, and Demagogues. Thus in his stage voice at Mid-Lothian he cries 'Down with the Peers. Abolish their privileges. Burn their House.' In his natural voice he whispers to Lord Salisbury that he has a pretty little scheme for compromise in his pocket. In his Egyptian stage voice he thunders, 'Away with the bondholders. No more usury and bloodsucking. Turn the rascals out.' In his natural voice he quietly informs Prince Bismarck that a second Conference will speedily be held. Ventriloquism has a startling effect on barbarians. But when they find out the trick they are very angry, and are anxious to demolish the ventriloquist. So it happens that numerous Englishmen to-day are very anxious to demolish Mr. Gladstone."

WITH REFERENCE TO OUR ENGRAVING LAST WEEK of the "Scindiah," or "Gwalior," Gateway, Major J. B. Keith, late Assistant Curator of Indian Monuments, writes to say that the work (which was proposed and carried out entirely by himself, Maharajah Scindiah bearing the expense) was designed to help the Maharajah's necessitous artisans, and to encourage the decaying art of stone-carving in India. Major Keith says:—"There are upwards of 2,000 stone carvers in Gwalior, the descendants of those who built its palaces and temples, and covered Central India with a series of magnificent buildings. The stone-carver's art may be said to have been in its zenith about the tenth century, an age which witnessed the greatest ecclesiastical development. Although the art has long waned, it has never been effaced, and even to this hour the stone-carver's chisel has lost none of its pliancy or incisiveness. The meanest performance is far superior to anything to be found in England. The art seems to be innate with the men, and it is wonderful to see the manner in which a boy barely twelve years of age will work the deepest carving and finish the most delicate arabesque. There are four quarries, chiefly lying between Dholepur and Gwalior, and at a distance of ten miles from the latter place."

LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,517 deaths were registered against 1,344 during the previous seven days, a rise of 173, but being 43 below the average. These deaths included 10 from small-pox (an increase of one, and 3 above the average), 12 from measles (a rise of 3, but 16 below the average), 27 from scarlet fever (an increase of 11), 21 from diphtheria (a rise of 5, and 6 above the average), 15 from whooping-cough (an increase of 4, and 12 below the average), 17 from enteric fever (a decline of 9, and 12 below the average), one from an ill-defined form of fever, 44 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a fall of 13, but 5 above the average), and not one from either typhus fever or simple cholera. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 286, an increase of 59, but were 34 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 50 deaths, 42 were the result of accident or negligence, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, and 9 of infants under 1 year of age from suffocation. 7 cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,812 births registered against 2,282 during the previous week, being 95 above the average. The mean temperature of the air was 50·3 deg., and 1·4 deg. below the average.

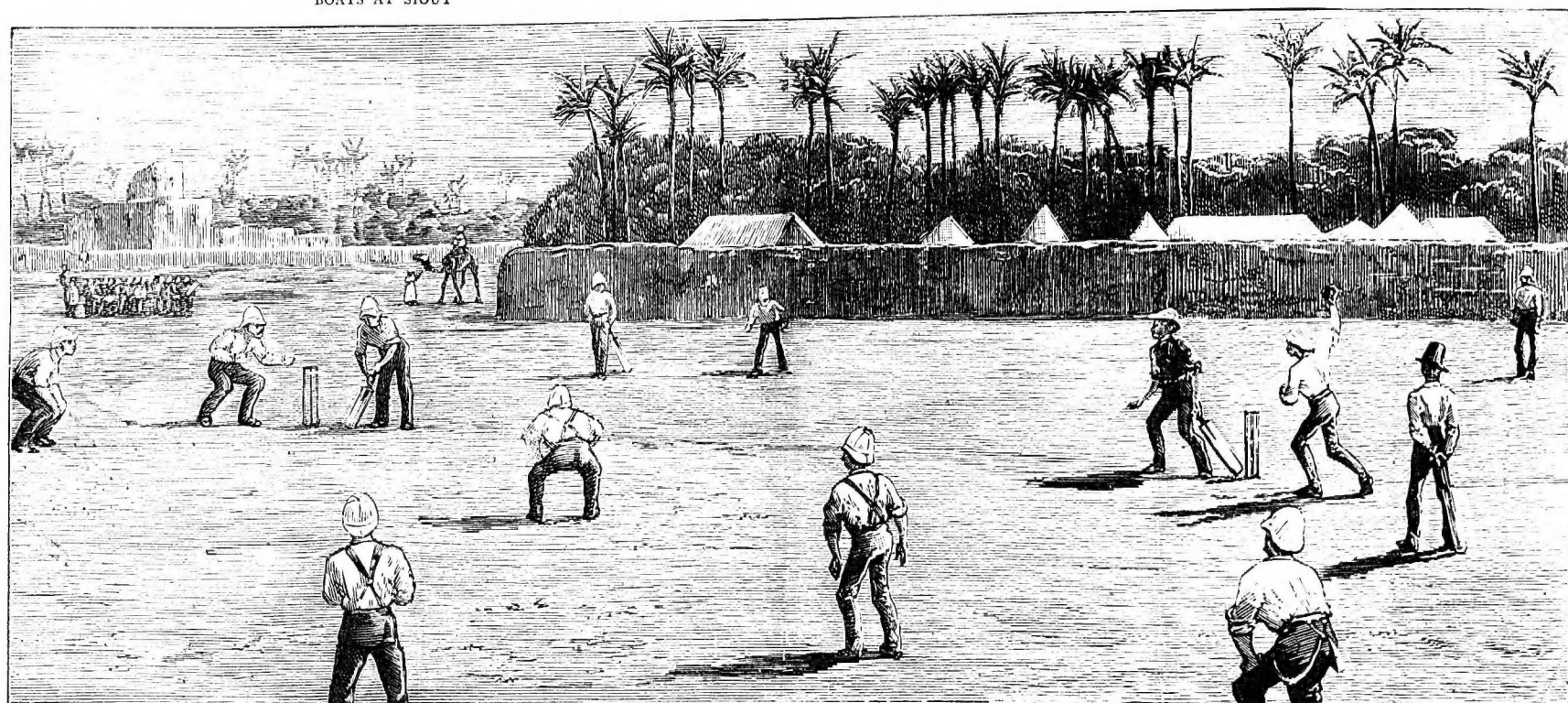
GROTESQUE ART, of a decidedly low type of humour, may be studied to a full extent in the Exhibition of Incoherent Art opened in Paris this week. This is the third of these extraordinary gatherings, but its satire is more coarse than pungent, and the notices of each artist in the illustrated catalogue are not always in the best taste. One of the favourite styles is to depict people minus heads, including naturally the patron of Paris, St. Denis, who, according to tradition, has his head beneath his arm, but is busy shaving it. On a huge canvas also hangs the head of a nigger, cut from an advertisement, bunches of parsley being put in the nostrils, while above is written the favourite Parisian slang saying of the present day, "On dirait du veau." Another panel merely contains scraps of charred wood, a hit at M. Puvis de Chavanne's Salon picture of "The Wood Dear to the Arts and the Muses." There are "studies" of various garments, represented by rags of the clothes themselves, amongst other skits of the same kind, caricatures of the celebrities of the day, especially Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and a host of coarse, nude pictures, which, as a correspondent declares, suggest the Morgue. Chocolate and wax medals are awarded to the contributors, and one very successful artist is honoured by an elaborate bread crown.



ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST OF THE SPECIAL NILE
BOATS AT SIOUT



MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF A SICK CAMEL AT
ASSOUAN



A CRICKET MATCH AT ASSOUAN



HEADS OF REBEL LEADERS EXPOSED TO THE POPULACE AT WADY HALFA

THE NILE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS, A MILITARY OFFICER, AND AN EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL



THE NILE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON—THE BLACK WATCH CHEERING LORD WOLSELEY ON THE NILE
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS



THERE is no news of importance from EGYPT. At the front all is preparation for the move forward next month, and various experiments have been made with regard to the best methods of getting the boats up the cataracts. Both punting them up the stream and portage (transport by land) have been tried, and though there is a diversity of opinion on the matter it has been decided to adopt the former plan, as the various whirlpools and eddies do not offer such serious difficulty as had been expected. The fate of Colonel Stewart is still uncertain, but Sir Charles Wilson and Major Slade, who have returned from Merawi, confirm the statement that a steam launch was wrecked near Boni Island between Sept. 23 and 28. It cannot, however, be ascertained whether any Europeans were on board. Further news appears to have been received from Gordon, who is stated to have been joined by Lupton Bey with two steamers. Lupton Bey is the Governor of Bahr Gazelle, and an Englishman. He succeeded Gessi Pasha in 1880. The health of the troops is good, and although at Wady Halfa 104 men are in hospital none of the cases are serious. The transport arrangements are working fairly well, but there are constant break-downs on the railway between Wady Halfa and Sarra, which at present can only boast of one broken-winded locomotive. Three hundred and seventy-eight of the Canadian boatmen have arrived at Assouan, and the *Yarrow* steamer has safely reached Wady Halfa. It is now calculated that the expedition will cost England 10,000,000/.

Lord Northbrook bade good-bye to the Khedive on Wednesday, and was to leave for England to-day. Since his return to Cairo from his trip up the Nile he has been busily conferring with the Egyptian Government. In deference to their opinion, he has abandoned his proposal to abolish the Egyptian army, by which 400,000/ a year would be saved, and now suggests the reduction of the forces to 3,000 men, by which 250,000/ will be saved. The police estimates also are to be reduced by 200,000/, although the number of men will be increased. The various revenues which the Ministerial decree diverted from the Sinking Fund are now being again paid to the Caisse, the date fixed for their suspension having duly expired. The indictment of the Cabinet for having acted illegally, however, is being proceeded with, but the trial has again been postponed for a month. At Suakin we do not seem to be prospering particularly well. Several friendly tribes have joined Osman Digma, whose forces at Tamai are increasing.

IN FRANCE the monetary difficulties of the Government and the distress amongst manufacturing and agricultural circles are for the moment overshadowing foreign affairs. As usual, there is a great cry for protection, and the Government is evidently inclined to adopt a thoroughly Protectionist policy, a Bill imposing heavy dues on foreign cattle being in preparation. The farmers also are crying out for import duties on corn, and their spokesman, the Marquis de Roys, read the Chamber a long lecture on Agricultural distress, and urged the Government to adopt the Protectionist panacea, expressing great alarm at the recent entry of the well-known free-trader, M. Rouvier, into the Cabinet. M. Ferry made a sympathetic reply, declaring that agricultural industry, like that of manufactures, is entitled to "moderate protection," and though one or two members complained that the humbler classes would thus find the price of the necessities of life enhanced, they were promptly snuffed out by a curt denial—although how otherwise agriculturists are to be benefited was not explained. Meanwhile, amid all this cry for protection, the Lyons silk-weaving industry, which is on the verge of ruin, is asking for the suspension of the duties on English cotton yarn, which is absolutely necessary for admixture with the cheaper goods. Upon this material they pay a duty of 345 frs. per cent. in comparison with that of 45 and 10 frs. paid respectively by Germany and Belgium. Of course the cotton manufacturers are dead against any suspension of a duty which affects their industry, and we may expect a pretty brisk debate on the subject in the Chamber. With regard to the financial difficulties of the Cabinet, M. Ferry has raised a storm by a confidential statement to a colleague that fresh taxation will be necessary for 1886, but that nothing would be brought forward at present, as "Fresh taxes are not proposed when one is entering on a year of elections." While the Lower Chamber are perplexed by financial and commercial statistics, the Senate are considering the Bill for the Reform of their own House, which was passed last Session by the Deputies. The chief objection at present is to the clause replacing the appointment of life senators by that of election by both Houses in Convocation. It is proposed instead that while life Senatorships should be abolished as the present holders die out, their successors should be elected by the Departments. Otherwise, as the Chamber numbers 500, and the Senate only 300, it is feared that the former would have too great a voice in the matter.

From CHINA and FORMOSA there is little news, and as, in France, no news is looked upon as bad news, the comments this week on the expedition have not been so roseate-hued as heretofore. Another victory is reported from Tonquin over a Chinese force advancing upon Tugenguan. This is a fortress situated on the River Claire, a tributary of the Red River, and has been occupied by the French since the latter end of May; and the fact that the Chinese have been able to advance in force and take the initiative is a proof that General Briere de l'Isle has by no means an easy task before him. Indeed, it is said that he has complained to the Government that he only has a total of 8,300 men at his disposal, and that he wants a further force of 10,000 men; while, if an expedition to Peking should be necessary, he would require a whole *corps d'armée*, numbering 40,000 men, with two pontoon trains, 8,000 horses, 120 field guns, and several light-draught gun vessels. As for Admiral Courbet, he is still before Tamsui, but does not appear to have made any further attempt to land. The French, it is said, have declared the island of Formosa to be in a state of blockade. On their side, the Chinese are taking precautions against any further surprises, and the entrance to the river at Ningpo has been partially blocked up, leaving only a passage of 200 feet. This will be closed directly the French fleet appears outside.

IN GERMANY the death of the Duke of Brunswick has raised the question of the succession to the Duchy, which by right of kinship devolves upon the Duke of Cumberland. Prussia, however, will naturally not permit him to succeed unless he renounces his claim to the throne of Hanover. He will, however, probably inherit the Duke of Brunswick's private fortune, amounting to 4,000,000/. The Duke died on Saturday, his last words being, "Brunswick, my Brunswick," and General Hilgers, the Prussian General of Brigade, at once issued a proclamation stating that, in virtue of the Federal Treaty of 1867, and the Imperial Constitution, the right of examining the question of the appointment of a successor to the late Duke belongs to the Imperial Government. The reins of government were at once assumed by the Council of Regency, composed of the three chief officials of the Duchy. According to the Regency Law of 1879, the Landtag within a year shall choose a new sovereign from amongst the non-ruling members of the princely German Houses in the event of the heir to the throne (the Duke of Cumberland) not being able to enter into the enjoyment of his rights. The

body was taken on Wednesday night from Sibyllenort, where the Duke died, to Brunswick. There it would lie in state for two days, and be finally deposited in the Dom to-day (Saturday). The funeral will be attended by the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Albert of Prussia, representing the Emperor. The Brunswickers are not over-pleased at the Prussian general's assumption of the military command, and on Saturday night a number of the proclamations were torn down. To pass from funeral to wedding ceremonies, the golden wedding of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and the Princess Josephine was celebrated with great festivities on Tuesday at Sigmaringen.—On Saturday the appeal of Madame de Kolenine against the dissolution of her morganatic marriage with the Grand Duke of Hesse was heard before the special Court of the Supreme Tribunal at Darmstadt. The appeal was refused, and Madame de Kolenine now intends to make a final appeal to the Imperial Supreme Court of Leipzig.

Prince Bismarck's efforts to bring about a Conference on West African Affairs are being crowned with success, and England has now accepted the invitation in principle, though, before finally giving her adhesion, she has asked for further information on various points—mainly, it is said, relating to the mouth of the Niger. Prince Bismarck is striving, however, to get all matters individually affecting the various States settled in the first instance, so that the deliberations of the Conference may not come to an untimely end. Italy has now been invited, and both Spain and Portugal are looking forward with much anxiety to the meeting, though neither has any real hope of seeing its pretensions endorsed by the other Powers. Meanwhile Germany has annexed another slice of West Africa—her flag having been hoisted at Porto Seguro, on the Slave Coast.

IN RUSSIA the condemned Nihilists, including the lady revolutionist, Mary Figner, have been executed in the citadel at St. Petersburg. Nevertheless Nihilist plots and conspiracies continue, and a few nights since a mine was discovered in a cellar directed against one of the ravelins of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Some seditious proclamations also have been found on board the British steamer *Kelso*, of Hull, and the ship's carpenter, a German, who had absconded, has been arrested, together with the landlord of the house where he was found, and where other seditious printed matter was also discovered. There has been a great fire at Moscow, in the Solodownikoff's Passage, or arcade of shops—the German Theatre and a number of shops being destroyed. The appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of India has been favourably commented upon in Russia, and his recent speech is said to have won "golden opinions" from the St. Petersburg press.

IN INDIA the Bengal Government has asked all the Divisional Commissioners to report fully on the state and prospects of the crops, and the condition of the people in every subdivision. Any Commissioner who expects a failure of food, water, or fodder supplies is instructed to submit a detailed statement. The Government will thus be enabled to deal promptly with any threatened district. The Afghan Boundary Commission reached Aluzbian, 137 miles from Nushki, on the 19th inst.

THE UNITED STATES have been chiefly occupied with the Presidential campaign and a renewed panic in railway stocks. In the former the only news is that Mr. Blaine's chances do not seem to have bettered this week. Some excitement was caused on Monday by an assault on Governor Cleveland in the streets of Albany by a woman, who had vainly sued for the pardon of a convict brother. On Tuesday night the Tammany Hall Democrats of New York made a grand demonstration in support of Governor Cleveland—with whom Tammany now appears to be completely reconciled. Mr. Blaine has been in Indiana, and to-day was to begin a campaign in Western New York. The railway panic has been caused by a pessimistic statement made by Mr. Vanderbilt to a newspaper reporter, in which he prophesied a disastrous war of rates. "Everybody," he stated, "has lost money in the last year or two, and it is fortunate that the losses have fallen on the richest men. I feel the depreciation, and on some rich men it is telling very hard." The Bennett-Mackay cable was landed on Coney Island on Saturday, and there is now direct cable communication between New York and Europe.

OF MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS we hear that the cholera in ITALY is fast abating, the number of cases at Naples on Tuesday being 25, of whom 12 died.—In BELGIUM there are rumours of Ministerial resignations, owing to the Liberal successes in the Communal elections, more particularly at Antwerp and Brussels.—HUNGARY is occupied with a speech from M. Tisza, in which, while reiterating the importance of the Austro-German alliance, he protests that no offence is intended towards Russia. The Pesth Chamber is reforming its Upper House. "Magnates" in future will be able to sit in the House only if they have a certain income—a qualification necessary in a country where members of the Hereditary Legislature are occasionally beggars and street door-porters.—In CENTRAL AMERICA a British tug-boat has been seized by the Colombian rebels, and recaptured by the Colombian Government, which apparently have now taken possession of the vessel.—In SOUTH AFRICA the Transvaal Volksraad have accepted M. Joubert's resignation. M. Joubert states that he resigns on account of the violation by the Volksraad of the Convention, which, having once been ratified, demanded strict observance, and the consequent withdrawal of the hasty and mischievous act of annexation, entailing reproach on the honour of the people, endangering the State, weakening its prestige with Foreign Powers and with the natives, and causing distrust in the Government, and loss of respect for the Volksraad, which, by hurried approval of the action of the Government, became an accomplice in a dishonourable breach of the Convention. The British Government has now decided to send Colonel Sir Charles Warren to Bechuanaland to restore order in that country, and to take such measures as may be necessary to uphold British authority on the frontier.



THE QUEEN is now at Balmoral, with the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Albany and her children. The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Irene left on Saturday. Her Majesty held a Council at the end of last week, attended by Lord Spencer, Lord Young, and the Lord Advocate, where the Royal Speech for the opening of Parliament was approved by the Queen. Subsequently Lord Spencer and Mr. C. L. Peel, Clerk of the Council, dined with Her Majesty; while Colonel the Hon. H. Byng and the Misses Byng have also joined the Royal party at dinner. Among other excursions, the Queen and the Princesses have been to the Glassall Shield, where they lunched; and on Sunday Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Crathie Church, and were present at the autumn Communion Service. On Wednesday afternoon the Earl and Countess of Dufferin arrived on a visit. The Queen will return to Windsor about November 15 or 22.—The Court is now in mourning for three weeks for the late Duke of Brunswick, who was second cousin to Her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to town on Saturday from visiting Lord and Lady Hastings at Melton Constable, having attended another performance of the Norwich Musical Festival on the previous evening. On Saturday night the Prince went to the French plays at the Royalty Theatre. Next morning the Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine Service, and the Prince visited the Grand Duke of Hesse, while subsequently the Grand Duke and Princess Irene lunched at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess on Monday were present at the marriage of the Marquis of Stafford with Lady Millicent St. Clair Erskine, and afterwards went to the wedding-breakfast given by the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, while they presented the bride with an ebony gold chiming clock. Later, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Irene, with Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, came to leave of the Prince and Princess. Next Monday the Prince goes to Babraham Hall, Cambridgeshire, to stay with Lord Catgoghan. As the Prince's birthday falls on Sunday this year, the public commemoration will be held on Saturday, November 8th.

The Duke of Edinburgh resumed command of the Channel Squadron on Saturday, and sailed with the Eastern division for Plymouth, where he joined the remaining vessels next day. The Squadron left on Monday for Gibraltar, where they are expected next Monday. After visiting Madeira they again go to Gibraltar, whence the fleet return to England in time for the Duke to lay down his flag on December 3, on completing his year's command. During her husband's absence the Duchess will go abroad, and was to cross to Flushing on Thursday night. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with Princess Irene and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, also made the passage to Flushing in the *Osborne* on Monday night, travelling thence to Darmstadt, *via* Cologne.—Prince Christian was present at the wedding of the Marquis of Stafford and Lady Millicent Erskine on Monday.



MR. GLADSTONE has written a long letter to the Bishop of Salisbury on the historical development of the Church of England, and on the charity and forbearance due to each other by the Churchmen of to-day. The epistle is less remarkable for what it does not than for what it does say. Mr. Gladstone, starting with a reference to Disestablishment, says the question whether it would be disastrous or not is the only point which he could touch with advantage. But on this very question he otherwise observes a profound silence. He enters, however, into the different question whether Disestablishment would be "disgraceful" to the Church, and avows that it could only be so if brought about by the "deadness" of the Church itself, or by dissensions among its members. The first of these contingencies is out of the question; on the other he has a good deal to say, and says it.

PRESIDING AT A MEETING of the Society for Spreading Education in Foreign Parts, the Archbishop of York spoke of the danger involved in the indifference to India displayed by Parliament and the nation. He compared India to a mine charged, but the fuse to explode which had not been lighted. India could not be neglected, and Christian England was bound to see that India had opportunities for learning Christianity. That there never had been a time when there was a better prospect than now for Indian missions was the opinion, not of missionaries only, but of Anglo-Indian statesmen.

AT THE VISITATION of the clergy of his Diocese, begun on Tuesday, the Bishop of Liverpool dwelt on the claims and duties of the Church in large towns, remarking that he knew no more pitiable condition than that of an incumbent in some parts of Liverpool, with from 8,000 to 12,000 of the working class under his charge, and an income of about 300/ a year. The non-worshipping myriads of our large towns could not be let alone, but it was a mistake to suppose that what was wrong in the present condition of things could be cured by a great building fund and bricks and mortar. The true remedy was the multiplication of living agents and an organised system of aggressive organisation.

SURVEYING THE CONDITION of the Church generally, Bishop Ryle deplored alike the spread of ecumenicalism and the tendency of Broad Churchism to discard creeds. Adverting to Disestablishment, he was of opinion that the Nonconformists would gain nothing by it, as the Church would remain far the largest and most influential of religious bodies. But though it would not injure the Church in large towns it would paganise the rural districts.

THE LATIN INSCRIPTION on the memorial, referred to in this column last week as erected by Lord Granville in the Isle of Thanet to mark the supposed scene of St. Augustine's landing in England, was written by Dr. Liddell, the well-known Dean of Christchurch, who was, it seems, the tutor of the Foreign Secretary when at Oxford. The memorial has been completed without any public ceremonial of "inauguration," presumably for the reason that St. Augustine was sent to England by a Pope.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MACHALE bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland an estate in Galway, to be applied in founding a prize in Maynooth College to be called by his name. The testator's nephew and trustee makes it a condition of the transfer that they shall not sell it until they can obtain for it a sum equal to twenty-five years' purchase of the judicial rent. The prelates are of opinion that to sell at so high a price, would be doing a "serious public injury," and they have earned popular approval by declining to accept the bequest until this condition is withdrawn, and they are left free to sell the estate when they please, and at what they consider to be its fair market price.



THE OPERA.—Mr. Samuel Hayes has issued a preliminary prospectus for his six weeks' season of Italian opera, which will begin at Her Majesty's Theatre on November 4. The director announces that the older Italian repertory rather than modern works will be relied upon. By no means a strong company is, however, announced. The list includes Mlle. Denadio (a daughter of M. Dieudonné, the French actor), Miss Arnoldson, Mlle. Franch, Misses Alba and Devignes (late of Covent Garden), Miss Le Bran, Mlle. de Belloc, Signori Frapollini, Padilla, Castelnary, Zoholi, and Feli. It will thus be seen that this extraordinary opera troupe at present boasts only one tenor and no conductor.—Mr. J. H. Mapleson has settled matters with the Drury Lane authorities, and will open an Italian opera season, with Madame Patti and Madame Nilsson as chief stars, on June 8. His son, Colonel Henry Mapleson, has been appointed general manager in England for the impresario, who sailed for New York on Thursday of this week.—Nothing is decided about the Royal Italian Opera; but an attempt is being made to raise a guarantee fund for a season next summer.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—The first of the twenty-ninth season of the famous Saturday concerts was given last Saturday. The orchestra of about eighty-six members is practically the same as that of last year, and for the first time the list of the band is very properly printed. The arrangements for the season have already been alluded to, while the programme of the first concert afforded few grounds for criticism. The only novelty was the *Lustspiel Overture*, by the late Frederick Smetana. As its title implies, it is light and brilliant, and indeed it shows the special talent of the Bohemian composer under far more favourable conditions than in the more pretentious symphonic poems from his pen which have already been heard at the Crystal Palace. Under the able direction of Mr. Manns, a capital performance was given of Brahms' Third Symphony, already heard in London under the baton of Herr Hans Richter. This symphony is the least complex of the three, and it is therefore likely to be more generally popular with the multitude than its two predecessors. Madame Valleria, who made her first appearance at these concerts, selected the aria, "Selva Opaca," from Rossini's *Guilherme Tell*, and Spohr's "Rose Softly Blooming." The soloist was a Dutch violinist, Mynheer Theodor Werner, apparently a pupil of Joachim. He would have been prudent to have selected a less ambitious essay than the Beethoven concerto, which he played with a certain amount of cold mechanical accuracy, but without displaying any remarkable powers. Indeed, it is probable that more than one professor might have stepped out of the ranks of the Crystal Palace orchestra, and have performed the greatest of all violin concertos with more satisfaction to the audience.

NOVELTIES IN PROGRESS.—We have reason to state that the new English opera which Mr. A. C. Mackenzie has undertaken to compose for the Carl Rosa season of 1886 is on the subject of the thirteenth century troubadour Guillaume de Cabestaing. Various versions of the legend are extant. The generally accepted story is that told by Jehan de Nôtre Dame, who states that the troubadour's first mistress was Tricline Carbonnel, wife of the Seigneur de Seillan, who jealous of the singer, killed him, plucked out his heart, and compelled his wife to eat it. The lady said to her husband that since she had eaten such noble food she would eat no other, and she died of starvation in 1213. Other versions of the story make the victim to be Gabrielle de Vergy, and others the Marquise d'Astorgas. Millot says the husband was Raymond de Castel-Rousillon, and his wife Marguerite.—We have authority to state that the work Mr. Mackenzie is writing for the Birmingham Festival next year is not a symphony, but a violin concerto, which may possibly be played by Herr Joachim.—Mr. Thomas Wingham has, on the invitation of Sir Arthur Sullivan, undertaken to compose an orchestral suite for the Philharmonic Society next season.—Mr. Ebenezer Prout, who has just finished a new organ concerto for Mr. Rieley's Concerts at Bristol, has undertaken to write a new symphony for the forthcoming Birmingham Festival.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We last week noticed the Norwich Festival proceedings, down to and including the concert on Wednesday night, when Dr. Villiers Stanford's *Elegiac Ode* was produced. On Thursday, Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's dramatic oratorio, *The Rose of Sharon*, was performed for the first time, and was followed by a scene of enthusiasm rarely witnessed at a Festival. The ladies of the chorus took the tiny bouquets from their hats and dresses and showered them upon the composer, and as the example was followed by the ladies of the audience, Mr. Mackenzie was fairly pelted. The story of the oratorio has already been given, and it is only the bare truth to say that the music is one of the finest and most diversified compositions of its sort that has ever emanated from a British pen. The chief objections to the work are that it is about half-an-hour too long, and that it contains one or two expressions from Scripture not usually accentuated in the concert room; both of which defects are now being removed by the careful operation of the pruning knife. The oratorio is dramatic, and even operatic, rather than sacred in style, and Mr. Mackenzie has in very few instances made any attempt at dry scholasticism. He has made abundant use of leading motives, which number about a dozen, and are utilised in a fashion which will propitiate the lovers of modern music, while the beauty of the melodies will gratify those who love a simple tune. Among the special features of the work may be noted the charming duet between the lovers in the first part, the whole of the scene in which the ladies of Solomon's harem tempt the Sulamite maiden, and the magnificent chain of choruses which accompany the bringing in of the Ark, the beautiful dream music, and the finale, in which the Sulamite finally rejects the overtures of Solomon, and lastly, the powerful finale to the fourth part. Miss Nevada in this work appeared to far better advantage than before, and the other music was safe in the hands of Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Thorndike, and Mr. Santley. Among the novelties at the miscellaneous programme should be noted a charming part-song, "It was a Lover and his Lass," written in the old English style by Mr. Barnby; a new scena, "Apollo's Invocation," essentially in the French style, written by M. Massenet for Mr. Maas; Sir Julius Benedict's quickstep, "Camp Life," and part songs by Dr. Horace Hill and Dr. Bennett. *The Messiah* was performed on Friday, and in the evening the festival closed with a concert, attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the programme including Mendelssohn's *St. Paul's Night* music, and a selection of "humorous and characteristic music." The total attendance was 8,675, against 8,055 in 1881.

NOTES AND NEWS.—The Popular Concerts will begin on Monday, and the Richter Concerts on Tuesday next.—The full score of Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Welsh" Symphony will shortly be published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.—A provincial tour is being arranged for Madame Christine Nilsson this winter.—The deaths are announced of the well-known music-teacher, Mr. Handel Gear; of the widow of the composer, Heinrich Marschner; and of Carmelo, brother of the composer, Bellini, aged eighty-two.—Jean Becker, founder of the celebrated "Florentine Quartet" party, died last week. He was born in 1836, and his principal teacher was Kettenus. In 1860 he first appeared at the Popular Concerts, and for one season led the violins at the Philharmonic Concerts.—Concerts, for the details of which we have no further space, have been given during the week by Herr Peiniger, Mr. Stedman, Miss Woodhatch, the Royal Academy students, and others.—Mr. Joseph Bennett sailed on Wednesday for Boston for a period of rest. He goes immediately to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and thence to the milder climate of British Columbia, returning to England in March.—M. Saint Saëns' new opera, *Etienne Marcel*, was produced at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique on Tuesday. It was written eight years ago, and the opinions of the Paris critics on the work are by no means unanimous.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS

THE two Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple have for a number of years made bright their always pleasant gardens with a good show of these golden flowers, which cover the retreat of the Inner, and gladden our eyes with colour at a time when the trees are losing their last leaves, and the rest of nature is putting on a dress of gray. As time has gone on, the capacity of the chrysanthemum for development and variety has been found to be surprisingly large. Red in all shades, stripes of red and yellow, and bluish whites have been produced, in addition to the original yellow type, while the outline of the flower has been much modified, and we have now, instead of small button-like flowers only, great blooms resembling dahlias, ragged blossoms, fantastic as Japanese

ornament in design, and also those beautiful single flowers which have long been favourites in France, and known as "Marguerites." Cultivation from the seed is very difficult and risky, and all ordinary growers have recourse to cuttings, which can be put in at any time between Michaelmas and Easter. It may be noted that cuttings from the Temple chrysanthemums can usually be obtained from the gardeners in charge, so that an excellent idea can be formed of the plant which will be produced. When first obtained, the cuttings should be put in a small pot of sand. The finer varieties of chrysanthemums are usually only semi-hardy, and should not be removed from the glasshouse till the end of May. A fact in favour of the chrysanthemum which is not very generally known is that no caterpillars feed upon it, and scarcely any flies or other insects are ever seen on it. It is much benefitted by a gentle sprinkling of blossoms and leaves, as well as root-watering, and is not liable to any disease except mildew, the appearance of which is due to excessive moisture, and can be soon checked. This year the display is not considered by judges to be quite so fine as last year's. The Benchers opened the show a fortnight earlier than usual, and the judgment of this course has been questioned. Our illustration will be seen to derive no small share of its interest from the presence of fashionably-dressed ladies and their children. In this feature it but reflects the general aspect of the Temple at this season, when many a musty set of chambers is furnished up and made neat to receive the sisters, cousins, and "friends," who make the Chrysanthemum Show an excuse for invading the monastic seclusion of the Lawyers' Quarter. Happy they who always have as good an excuse!



THE circumstance that Mr. Wilson Barrett's revolutionary treatment of the stage Hamlet has been assumed in many quarters to be a wilful and unwarrantable innovation does not say much for Shakespearean learning in these days. The truth is that Hamlet's youthfulness, so far from being a new notion, has been ably insisted upon by some of our shrewdest and best critics. Mr. Routledge, who has rushed rather disastrously into print this week upon this subject, has nothing to show which has any bearing upon the question beyond the well-known words of the gravedigger, and has evidently no suspicion of how much there has been said, and is to be said, in favour of the view that Hamlet was not more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. It is the same with the question of the Queen's age, the angry words of her son, "If thou canst mutine in a matron's bones," being assumed to indicate an advanced period of life, though the whole relations of Gertrude and her wicked second husband—nay, even the very words quoted, when taken with their context—show her to have been a lady in whom strong passions had by no means cooled down. Mr. Barrett has earned the gratitude both of playgoers and of Shakespeare students by a reading which at once gives consistency and significance to the story; and it is to be hoped that the day of elderly Hamlets and aged Gertrudes has now definitively passed away.

The revival at the PRINCESS'S, though wanting, in the case of some of the minor characters, in the imaginative complexion which is essential in representing a poetical play, is beautiful and interesting throughout. More highly studied, yet more fresh and graceful, elocution than that of Mr. Wilson Barrett's Hamlet has not been heard on our stage in recent days; nor has more life and colour, more variety and animation been exhibited in the scenes in which he takes part. New "business"—to use the technical expression of actors—is not to be praised simply because it is new, but much of Mr. Barrett's business is both new and suggestive. The treatment of the old difficulty of the portraits violates, it is true, a tradition which there is excellent reason to suppose dates back to the days of the poet; but, on the other hand, it does no violence to the text, and it is very ingeniously made to assist in indicating from the very earliest scenes of the play that deep filial love and reverence which Mr. Barrett assumes to be the key to Hamlet's character, and as such part of the very foundation of the story. We refer to the locket portrait which his predecessors have been accustomed to wear only in the closet scene, but which he carries constantly about with him and more than once produces. The two portraits on the wall are the oldest interpretation of the well-known passage in the closet scene; Mr. Barrett prefers to find the second portrait of the King on his mother's table, which fact incidentally serves to mark again that infatuation of passion for the guilty usurper—a passion altogether improbable in an elderly Gertrude, which is again an essential element in the plan and purpose of the play in Mr. Barrett's thoughtful and remarkable reading. Even for the placing of the play-scene in the orchard there is much more to be said than some critics have assumed; while the act of jumping upon the stage to speak the "wild and whirling words" to Horatio brings the whole scene to a harmonious climax, and gives an entirely new and unforced significance to the references to "a fellowship in a cry of players."

Miss Eastlake's Ophelia took most persons by surprise by reason of its studied moderation, if not of its genuine tenderness and grace. Certainly the performance owes much to Miss Leighton's Queen, who is altogether a handsome personage, and, thanks to the art of the actress, is well able to impress on the mind of the spectator the additional importance which she acquires by reason of Mr. Barrett's view of her age and relations to the other characters. It has not, we think, been noted that the Princess's Polonius, during the scene between Hamlet and Ophelia, is seen by the latter to peep from behind the arras much earlier than in the case of the Lyceum representation. The common pretext for this discovery of eavesdropping is that it explains the violence and cruelty of Hamlet's language after the words, "Where's your father?" But the notion that there is such a marked change at this point is really fanciful; hence, no doubt, Mr. Barrett's variation, which is chiefly noticeable for the further illustration it affords of that careful study which is indicated throughout the performance. For the emendations in the dialogue upon which Mr. Barrett ventures—apparently in deference to an unwise custom which has sprung up of late—we cannot say much that is favourable. An exception, however, must be made in the case of the substitution of "a dozen" for "twenty-three years" in the gravedigger's statement of the time that Yorick's skull had lain in the earth. The circumstance that it appears as "a dozen" in the earliest known edition of the play, taken in conjunction with the numerous allusions in the dialogue to Hamlet's youthfulness, certainly affords confirmation of the suggestion that the text was altered merely for the convenience of Shakespeare's contemporary actor, Burbage. If so, the inability of Burbage—who is said to have been "fat and scant of breath"—to assume the aspect of a slim youth of twenty, probably first set that stage fashion of elderly Hamlets which Mr. Barrett has so shocked the prejudices of a certain school by disregarding. Far greater praise, however, is due to him for boldly adopting the new division into acts, which it appears was originally proposed by Mr. Edward Rose in a paper read before the New Shakespeare Society. With the exception of the first act, which remains untouched, the received divisions have no authority. The severest of purists, therefore, have no need to frown at a rearrangement which, the more it is studied, must the more commend itself both to the critical and the uncritical. The play is

beautifully and learnedly put on the stage, thanks to the archaeological pains of Mr. E. W. Godwin, and the artistic skill of Messrs. W. R. Beverly, Telbin, Stafford Hall, and Walter Hann.

The season of French plays at the ROYALTY Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Mayer, has opened, not with a very powerful but still with a fairly efficient company, among whom the bright particular star is Mlle. Jane May, who plays with a charming mixture of simplicity and girlish sprightliness Jeanne Samary's original part of Suzanne in *Le Monde Ou l'on s'ennuie*. A comedy depending so much upon the spirit and satire of its dialogue, and so little upon mere intrigue, is somewhat weighted in the race when presented to English audiences, who are accustomed to expect an interesting, not to say thrilling, story. But M. Pailleron's play is a work remarkable in its way, and altogether a brilliant specimen of French comedy. M. Colombey and M. Schey, junior, who has a double claim to welcome as the son of an old favourite of London playgoers, make on this occasion a highly favourable first appearance on our stage. Since then the company have performed *La Cigale*, well known to English audiences from the version entitled *The Grasshopper*, in which Miss E. Farren was some years since greatly amusing audiences at the Gaiety. The part of La Cigale, the circus girl, originally performed by Madame Chaumont, and played by her more than once in London, falls to Mlle. Jeanne May, who seems ambitious of walking in the footsteps of the former most amusing actress.

The first night of Mr. Herman Merivale's *Called There and Back* will not count among the brilliant *premières* of Mr. Hollingshead's energetic management. The fun of the parody appeared somewhat forced and thin, and all the exertions of Miss E. Farren, Mr. Royce, Miss Broughton, Miss Gilchrist, and the rest of the company did not suffice to prevent its scenes being at times rather flat. Since then improvements have been introduced; and as often happens, the performers have recovered the elasticity and spirit of fun which is apt to flag on a first public performance. The burlesque now goes well; and, in conjunction with the new farcical comedy, *A Wet Day*, appears to give much satisfaction to Gaiety audiences.

The Canadian tour of Mr. Irving and the Lyceum Company appears to have been a brilliant success. They have since appeared at Buffalo, Albany, and Boston, and count on commencing a four weeks' engagement at New York on the 6th of December.

The *Ironmaster* at the St. James's will be followed by a new play from the pen of Mr. Pinero.

The new piece with which the AVENUE Theatre re-opens next month, under the management of Mr. George Wood, is a drama in a prologue and three acts by Mr. Burnand. Mr. J. S. Clarke will play in it the part of an eccentric comedian. The company also includes Mrs. Alfred Maddick, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mr. W. Farren, sen., and Mr. W. Kignold.

The forthcoming revival of *Diplomacy* at the HAYMARKET will probably be followed by a revival of *Masks and Faces*. We need hardly say that the part of Mistress Woffington will once more be played by Mrs. Bancroft. It may be presumed to have acquired some additional freshness of interest from the circulation of Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy's unsatisfactory but still entertaining biographical romance.

The new ALHAMBRA re-opened on Saturday evening as a Music Hall, with with what is called a variety entertainment; that is, with songs, dances, choruses, acrobatic entertainments, and so forth, in lieu of the regular drama. Amongst the performers are Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Eugénie Garetta, who gives a very pretty performance with tame pigeons; Miss Bessie Bonehill, a young lady of "serio-comic" fame, the ever amusing "Four Gees," and a well-trained glee and madrigal choir, who rendered such old favourites as the "Chough and Crow" and "Sweet and Low" with considerable effect. One effect of this change in the status of this house is that refreshments and smoking may be indulged in during the performance.

Miss Lydia Foote and Miss Rose Norreys, a young actress of whom report speaks highly, have been engaged by Messrs. John Clayton and Arthur Cecil for parts in Mr. Bronson Howard's forthcoming play, *Young Mrs. Winthrop*.

The performance of *Pygmalion and Galatea* at the LYCEUM will be brought to a close by a *matinée* representation this day. The theatre will then remain closed to allow of the rehearsal of *Romeo and Juliet*, which is to be produced on Saturday next.

The fame of Mr. E. Watts-Russell as a reciter has hitherto been confined, as far as we are aware, to provincial and suburban audiences; but he will doubtless soon be more widely known as a masterly exponent of the best of our English authors. He shows great force of imagination, his memory is unerring, his voice strong and sympathetic, and his gestures easy and natural. At present he shows to the greatest advantage in pathetic and dramatic pieces. He made a very successful appearance at the Albert Institute, Windsor, on the 14th inst., and proposes giving a second entertainment there on the 5th prox.

SMALL EXHIBITIONS

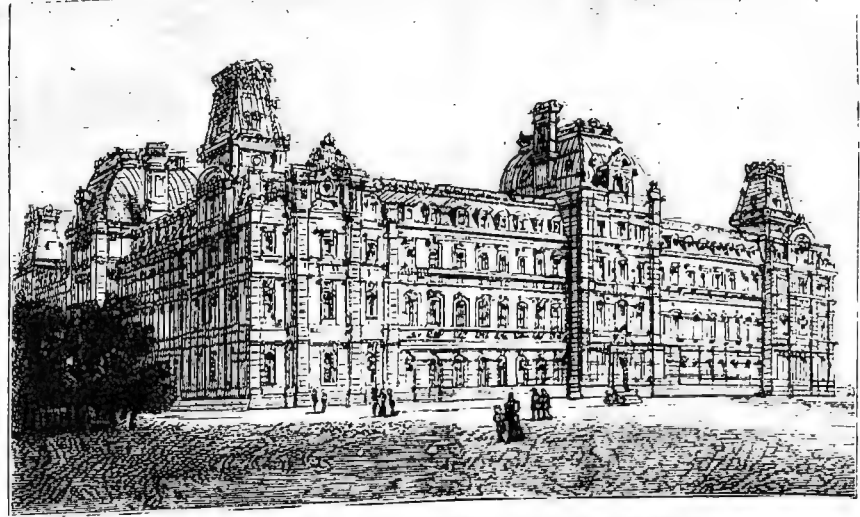
At the Fine Art Society's Gallery in New Bond-street may now be seen an interesting collection of water-colour studies made in the streets of various Continental towns. Their author, Mr. Ernest George, an architect by profession, has already shown in many etchings that he possesses true artistic feeling, and a keen appreciation of the picturesque beauty of mediæval architecture. The present works, produced at intervals during the last ten years, are naturally of very unequal merit; many of them, which we take to be the earliest, are flimsy in effect and feebly executed; the figures are often inartistically introduced, and the sky out of keeping as regards colour with the other elements of the subject. The buildings, ecclesiastical as well as civil, belonging to widely distant periods, and displaying infinite diversity of style, are however drawn with great skill and knowledge, the especial character of the architecture being in every case faithfully rendered. Many of the drawings display, moreover, artistic taste in choice of point of view and disposition of light and shade. The view of "The Palazzo della Ragione, Padua," of "Dordrecht," and of "The Château of Vitre from the River" are among the best, being fuller in tone than most of the rest, more simple in effect, and in better keeping.

Messrs. Dowdeswell are exhibiting at their small Gallery, 133, New Bond Street, a series of fifty studies in oil by Mr. Ernest Parton. They have evidently been painted directly from Nature, and have the freshness of immediate observation. They are unquestionably deficient in some important qualities of Art, but they show keen appreciation of the beauty of natural forms and cultivated skill in depicting them. In rendering the varied details of tangled underwood and the complicated ramifications of leafless trees Mr. Parton is especially successful. The faults of his works appear to arise from an imperfect sense of colour. In all of them we feel the want of pervading light; the skies are opaque and painty, and the most distant objects seem scarcely farther removed from the eye than those in the immediate foreground, no illuminated atmosphere intervening. Among the studies in which the especial merits of the artist's work are more obvious than his shortcomings are "The Banks of the Huggwy" and "The Derbyshire Hills."

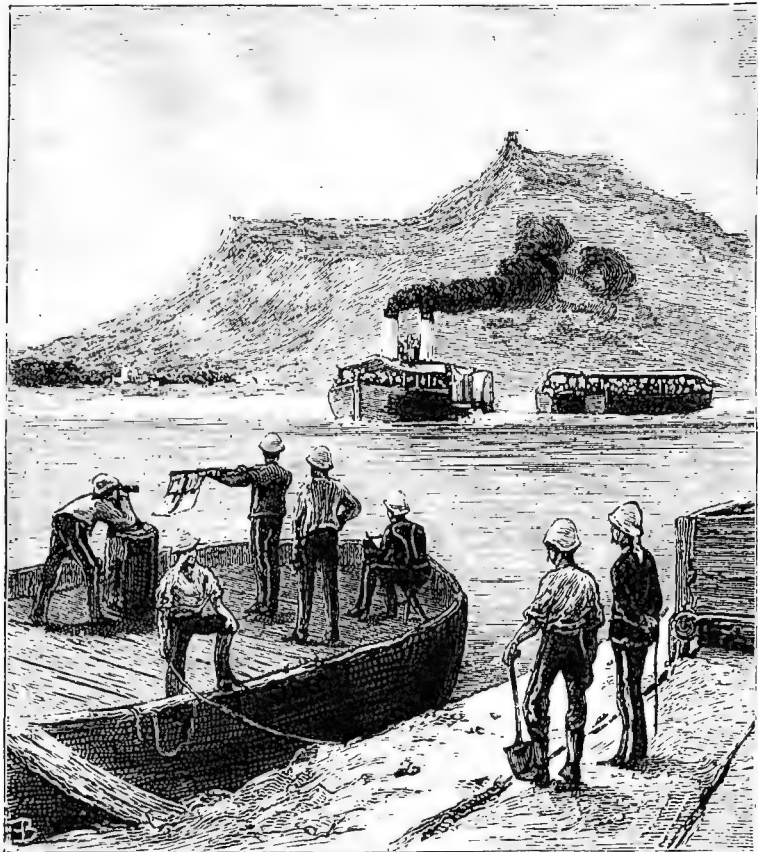
In the same room are arranged a large number of small water-colour drawings of scenes on the East Coast of England, by Mr. C. Robertson, who has adopted the manner of Mr. Birket Foster. They bear evidence of infinite care and labour, without however any adequate result.



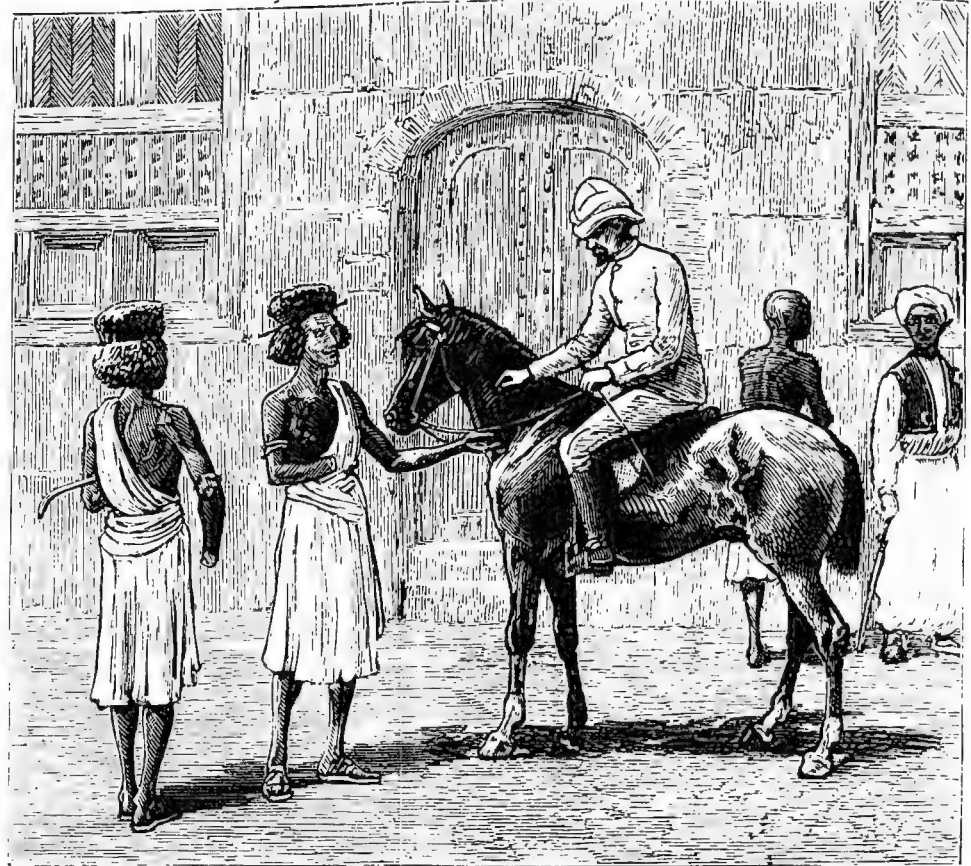
THE NEW TOWN HALL, EASTBOURNE, OF WHICH THE MEMORIAL STONE WAS LAID ON OCT. 9 BY LORD EDWARD CAVENDISH



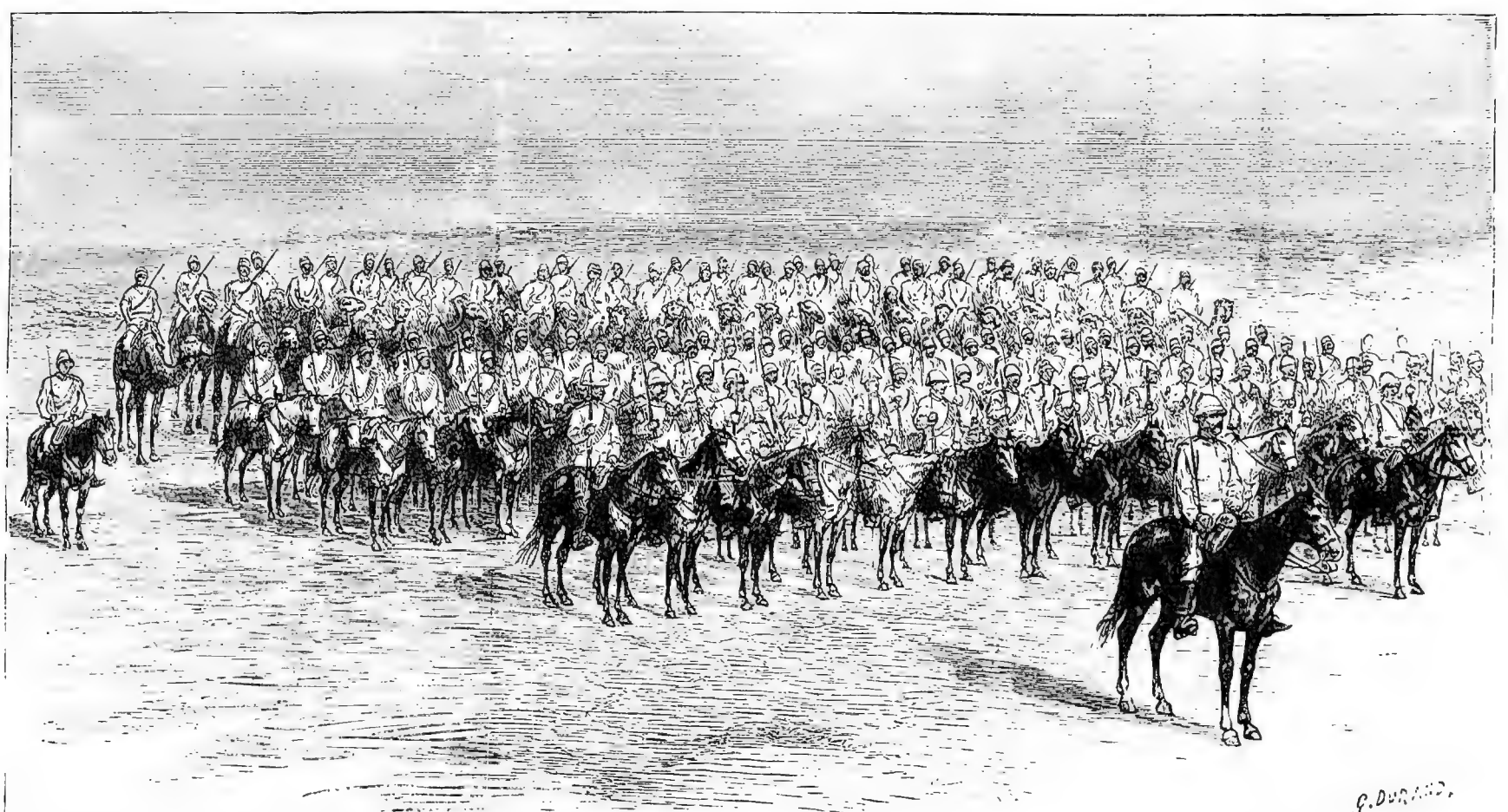
THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, CANADA, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY DYNAMITE



ARRIVAL OF A DRAFT OF THE SECOND BATTALION ESSEX REGIMENT AT ASSOUAN —SIGNALLING THE LANDING-PLACE



VICTIMS TO OSMAN DIGMA'S CRUELTY, SUAKIM



MOUNTED TROOPS AT SUAKIM, COMMANDED BY MAJOR PIGOTT, TWENTY-FIRST HUSSARS
The Mounted Infantry are in Front, then comes a Squadron of Egyptian Cavalry, and the Camel Corps is in Rear

THE NILE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON
FROM SKETCHES BY A MILITARY OFFICER

G. DURAND.



W. SUMMERS, M.P.
Seconder of the Address in the Commons



LORD LAWRENCE
Seconder of the Address in the Lords



LORD HELPER
Mover of the Address in the Lords

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS



TRANSLATION OF THE CHINESE LETTERPRESS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THIS ILLUSTRATION

THE RUMOUR OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.
Since I sent you an illustrated description of the victory of the Chinese at the engagement at Keelung, for the information of your readers, there has been a German who came to Shanghai, and has given details of the battle at Keelung. During the hostile engagement this German gentleman was on a vessel lying in the waters of Keelung. He personally saw the French hoist their flags, and open fire on our forts. The gunpowder on which exploded, and the Chinese soldiers with-
drew. The French officers then sent 300 soldiers on shore with four gun carriages, large and small flags, tents, and so forth, to take up quarters in the forts as well as on the hills behind the forts. The French

soldiers, on their advance, encountered about 1,000 Chinese soldiers, who came forward in an imposing manner. Fighting ensued. The French, being unable to withstand, threw away their flags and guns and fled. Tents, clothings, and hats were scattered about the roads. Some soldiers fell down hill, others dropped into ravines, and the dead lay across each other. The survivors ran to the sea shore, but as their vessels were at a distance, they jumped into the sea, and floated on the surface of the water. They happily met with some boats, which rescued them, and thus half the French soldiers returned alive, otherwise none of the 300 French soldiers could go back with their lives. The same German gentleman also related that the French

soldiers were generally famous for their valour, and he had seen them fight well on several occasions, but he never saw that the French were so defeated as to run mad in all directions. Thus the usefulness of the Chinese soldiers was proved and the cowardice of the French shown. The above is what the German gentleman had to relate to the Editor of your paper. This German gentleman, being a neutral, had nothing to avoid or disguise; therefore his statement is a true record of what happened at Keelung. Warfare cannot be too minutely described; and what is heard of is so authentic that I may send you some further illustration for your readers to see.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA—THE FRENCH DRIVEN TO THEIR SHIPS AT KELUNG, FORMOSA

FACSIMILE OF A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST—REPRODUCED FROM A CHINESE ILLUSTRATED PAPER

MR. FROUDE'S LIFE OF CARLYLE. *

THE two concluding volumes which Mr. Froude has just issued are the seventh and eighth of the series dealing with Carlyle's life. There is no biography in the English language at all approaching this in minuteness; and even as it is, Mr. Froude has suppressed much of the material Carlyle placed unreservedly in his hands. Of the four sets of books issued by Mr. Froude at different times since Carlyle's death this last is the most interesting and the most important. It is a fine piece of writing—as fine as anything Mr. Froude has ever done. Its first effect will be to clear the biographer of the charges too hastily brought against him on the publication of the "Reminiscences;" for it is now evident that Mr. Froude has been working on a consistent plan approved by Carlyle himself. The next effect will be to replace Carlyle in the popular esteem which he had gained after the Edinburgh speech, and which he lost after the publication of the "Reminiscences." At the unveiling of Mr. Boehm's statue of Carlyle on the Chelsea Embankment, Professor Tyndall predicted that the clouds of misapprehension which then obscured Carlyle's memory would disperse like the mists round an Alpine peak; and that prophecy is now on the way to be fulfilled. This is due in great measure to the numerous elucidatory and critical passages which Mr. Froude has intercalated in the extracts from Carlyle's own letters and journals. What the public thought about Carlyle was always a matter of small importance to himself; to the public the affair is much more important; for it is a question of judging or of misjudging the greatest man of letters of our century. Abuse of Mr. Froude for the manner in which he has performed his part we have always considered idle. Not less idle and much more pernicious will be seen to be the abuse which has been so freely lavished on Carlyle himself since the publication of the "Reminiscences."

The present volumes should be read together with the "Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle;" for they cover some of the same ground. The book opens with Carlyle's arrival in London in 1834, and his settlement in Cheyne Row, Chelsea. He was then scarcely known. "Sartor Resartus" had been published in *Fraser*, and had excited but little remark. Carlyle had great doubts whether the career of literature was one for which he had any real aptitude; but he nevertheless set himself to write a History of the French Revolution. His circumstances were of the poorest; his wife had to exercise the most rigid economy; and so desperate at times did their circumstances appear that the possibility of starvation is more than once grimly alluded to by Carlyle. Mr. Froude tells again the story of the burning of the first volume of "The French Revolution," and records the ultimate success of the book. Carlyle at once became a celebrity, and was asked everywhere. He met all the notabilities of London—Wordsworth, Grote, Dickens, Peel, Dr. Arnold, the Bishop of St. David's, Miss Martineau, everyone—and records his impressions of them in those word-portraits which are unlike anything else in the language. Many of these judgments sting and scorch; but if they seem too depreciatory, it must be remembered that Carlyle's ideals were far higher than most, and that he lashed himself as unsparingly as he lashed others. John Stuart Mill first directed his attention to Cromwell. The book was completed after five years of strenuous labour; and his absorbing study of the Commonwealth period established firmly, once and for all, in Carlyle's mind, the greatest contempt for Parliaments and Radical theories of equality and fraternity. But a Conservative Carlyle never was; for he believed that unless the whole constitution of modern society was altered a fate would overtake it like that which overtook France in the Great Revolution. The first volume brings the story of Carlyle's life down to the year 1849, when Carlyle was fifty-four years old, and Mr. Froude first made his acquaintance.

The second volume opens with the publication of the "Latter Day Pamphlets." Then followed the "Life of Sterling" and the first beginnings of the studies for the great work on Frederick. The story of these literary activities runs side by side with the details of domestic life, journeyings, and friendships. Little, comparatively, is said of the slight differences between Carlyle and his wife. Of all that we have heard more than enough. Carlyle was impatient and irritable; he had an extraordinarily sensitive nervous organisation; the common inconveniences of life were positive tortures to him. His wife, on the other hand, as Mr. Froude very clearly shows, was not a little to blame for what slight differences at times rose between them. That Carlyle loved his wife passionately it is impossible to doubt. On that point the evidence of the letters in this volume is overwhelming and conclusive. That she loved him equally and rejoiced in his genius, and that she considered her life well spent in aiding his work, is also shown. What more is required? Theirs were not ordinary natures. Happiness in the ordinary sense was impossible for both; and Mrs. Carlyle's most bitter outbursts were merely channels of relief for her overwrought feelings when the strain of duty became too great for a passionate, sensitive nature undermined by continual ill health. All through the second volume there is a feeling of coming tragedy. Mrs. Carlyle's health gradually declined, and her tragic death occurred just at the happy moment of Carlyle's triumph as Lord Rector at Edinburgh. The story of the remainder of Carlyle's life Mr. Froude tells very nobly and very simply. For years he was Carlyle's almost constant companion, and his accounts of conversations and opinions of his great friend are rich in all sorts of interest. Mr. Froude, like Mr. Ruskin, does not hesitate to speak of Carlyle as his "master." If sympathy is above all the first requisite for a biographer, then, indeed, is Mr. Froude well equipped. Probably no one living could expound Carlyle's views with so much force; for he heartily agrees with them, and has spent his life (since the days of "The Nemesis of Faith") in carrying them out. It is almost with a sense of surprise and newness that we read Mr. Froude's naked statements of Carlyle's beliefs. We are all well acquainted with them from Carlyle himself; but most of us find, like Mr. Matthew Arnold, that having once read Carlyle we do not go back to him, and Carlyle often wraps his opinions in metaphor, while his biographer gives them in uncompromising bluntness. This is not the place to attempt any final judgment on Carlyle's place among thinkers. Every one will read these volumes, and will judge Carlyle according to their lights. But his life was so noble, his aims so pure, his gifts so superb, and his sorrows so great, that it is with a sort of pious reverence that we find ourselves allowed to look direct into his heart.

PASTIMES

THE TURF.—Delightful autumn weather, good racing, and it may be added the presence of the Prince of Wales, made the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket a very enjoyable one, bringing the last of the seven gatherings at headquarters to a satisfactory conclusion. The Criterion by tradition was the most important race of the opening day, but it lacked interest, as Melton, the recent winner of the Middle Park Plate, was backed at 5 to 2 on him in a poorish

field of seven, and won without the slightest effort. The Cambridgehire, the big event in the handicap line of the week, was run on Tuesday, and produced but eighteen starters, the smallest number since 1842, when there were but eighteen. From 1873 till last year, when twenty-five ran, the number has always been over thirty. But there was no want of interest in the race, and it was thought by no means unlikely that after the example of the recent Cesarewitch the result might be another "best on record;" and so there was, as Florence, who performed well in the long race won the race under 9st. 11lb., the highest weight yet carried to victory in this race. Bendigo, last year's winner, was only beaten by a head, and perhaps would have won but for a stumble a little way from home. Pizarro, a comparative outsider, was third, and then came Archiduc, who ran well with his 8st. 9lb., and Sandiway, the last pair having started about as good favourites as the winner. The chief disappointment of the race was Prism, who carried 9st. 7lbs. and would have "beaten the record" if he had won. Florence's performance stamps her as one of the best animals on the Turf, and among owners few men in so short a period have had such a turn of luck as her owner, John Hammond, who, with the aid of St. Gatien, divided the Derby and won the Cesarewitch. No owner has hitherto won the two great Autumn Handicaps at Newmarket with two different horses, and in this case they were both "best on record." Perhaps the Dewhurst Plate, on the Wednesday, was the most interesting race after all, as it was looked upon as likely to correct some of the Middle Park running. This it did, as the Casuistry colt, who was made such a hot favourite for that race, but ran very "green," now easily beat a field of nine, including Cora, who ran second, and Xaintrailles, who ran third. To say that the winner and Melton are the two best two-year-olds of the season is probably about the mark.

COURSING.—The meeting of the North of England Club (Newby) may be said to be the first important one of the season on unclosed ground. It did not conclude till last Saturday, when the Newby Stakes, for all ages, were divided between Mr. Z. Harris's Huntsman and Mr. W. Osborne's Wild Mint, the somewhat sensational winner of the 1883 Waterloo Cup.

HUNTING.—We are close on the regular hunting season, and the cub hunting has revealed a good supply of the quarry in most districts. In Ireland matters have by no means settled down, and in more than one quarter the farmers, out of spite to Saxons and Loyalists, have determined to stop sport by means legal and illegal as far as they can. If we did not know the strong tendency in humanity to cut off its nose to spite its own face, it would be almost impossible to believe the fact that one hundred and eighty farmers (save the mark) have committed the malignant, idiotic, and suicidal act of signing an agreement to poison their lands and to prevent hunting in South Tipperary, and forwarding the shameful document to Captain Langley, the Master of the Hounds. The Autumnal Session, as it is called, will interfere with the double duties which many gentlemen will have to perform as members of the Legislature and M.F.H.'s. There are twenty-two such in the House of Lords, and fifteen in the House of Commons. They will have to try and solve the problem of serving two masters during the next few weeks.—Great regret is felt at the death of Mr. Harrison of Esher, in consequence of an accident while hunting with the Queen's Stag-hounds.

CYCLING.—It is evident that the Tandem tricycles are becoming very popular; and their riders are busy making "records." On the Crystal Palace track on Saturday last Messrs. J. S. Smith and W. Brown, two good old English names, made among others the following "best on records" on an "Invincible" tandem, viz., 2 miles in 6 min. 3 sec., 3 miles in 9 min. 17 sec., and 5 miles in 15 min. 33 2-5th secs.

PEDESTRIANISM.—At Stamford Bridge on Saturday last Mr. W. G. George made another attempt to beat the (apocryphal) Deerfoot record of 11 miles 970 yards in one hour, but after doing nine miles in 46 min. 48 2-5 sec., he felt his chance hopeless, and stopped after another furlong. He sails for Australia early next month, and contemplates a tour round the world.

FOOTBALL.—Among the results of games in the first round of the Association Cup may be noted the victory of Wrexham Olympic over Golden Hill (Staffordshire) by one goal to none.—At Eton, under the old rules of the school in "the field," the Boys have beaten a strong team of Old Etonians by a goal and two "rouges" to nothing.

ANGLING.—Pleasure may be turned into a profit even in angling, to judge from the recent meeting of the Loch Severn Association, when a dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The anglers on this famous water have had an exceptionally good season, the number of trout taken being 15,904, weighing 13,932 lbs. The rental of the loch is 1,000l. a year.



RURAL NOTES

THE SEASON keeps remarkably open for the time of year, and the garden is gayer than usual at the end of October. There have been no frosts to cut off the imposing double dahlias, or to strike down the more graceful single dahlias which have regained favour within the past few years. At Tedstone, in Worcestershire, Jerusalem artichokes were in bud on Sunday last; while at Carshalton, in Surrey, they are now in flower, and also at Staines, in Middlesex. The garden at the latter place furnished an excellent dish of peas. Peas are now in blossom and pod in Surrey. The Rev. F. Simcox, an old botanical observer, has only seen the Jerusalem artichoke once before in flower in England, and that was in 1865, one of the hottest autumns ever known. We ourselves remember the tropical heat of the September in that year, which was all the more remarkable as following on a warm August. The blossom in question resembles that of the sunflower, and is about the size of a daisy. As regards the farm, work is forward and wheat sowing is in progress. Some more rain is needed in most counties.

THE BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY has elected Mr. Evelyn, of Wootton House, Dorking, as president, in the place of the late Duke of Wellington, who took a great interest in goats. At the last meeting Mr. Holmes Pegler read a paper, in which he mentioned that as yet there was no standard of points fixed for the different varieties, the only attempts thus far having been to get an improved type of milk goat. At the same time quality was already recognised as a sort of antithesis to coarseness, as indicating an animal that was symmetrically shaped, fine in bone, of a close glossy coat, and a soft delicate skin. The head should be fine and tapering, the legs straight and strong, the hoofs compact. There should be plenty of bone and substance felt as the hand is placed over the withers, and across the hips, the bones of the latter being wide apart. The back of a heavy milker is narrow and the dorsal bone rather prominent, but the ribs must spring well outwards, and the stomach be well developed.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB are scarcely well advised in quarrelling with the whole agricultural press. The time has long since gone by when journals could be snubbed with impunity. In the present

case the fact that the agricultural papers are unanimous in their protests will go a long way with most people, for journals are only too like Irishmen, of whom it has been said that if one white-roasting there was always another ready to baste him! The present trouble is over the absolute exclusion of all agricultural papers from the Hall, on the ground that they do not come under the heading of agricultural requisites! It should be added that the journals seeking space are well known, few in number, and ready to pay the same as other exhibitors for their stands. It is no wonder that one of the excluded journals thinks itself as useful as "a handful of spades or a set of buckets," while another remarks more simply, but with perhaps even greater force, that seeing the agricultural "journals exist for the very objects of the Smithfield Club itself, their presence there needs no plea of right. It is manifestly expedient that they should be at the Show."

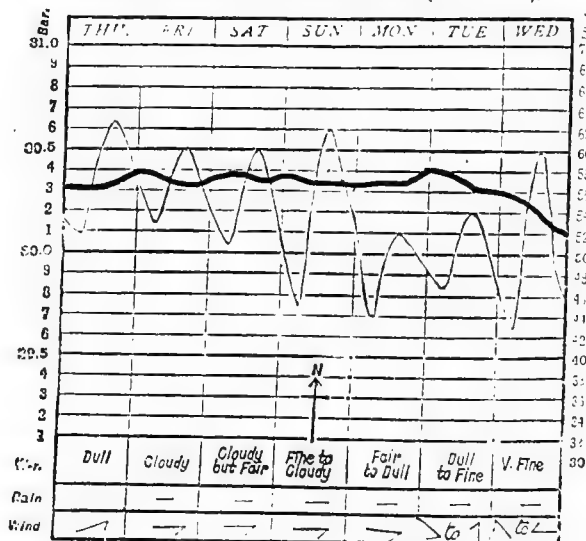
SKIM MILK, now mainly fed to pigs, does not in that form fetch more than 2d. per lb. When made into cheese it often fetches only a halfpenny more, which, of course, does not pay for the labour. Skim milk, however, contains 10 per cent. of absolute solids, and the large cheese-makers, with their improved processes and appliances, can turn out a really sound, good, edible cheese, at quite sixpence per lb. as food for the working man. Hence there is a wide field for agricultural enterprise, which, in the present distressed times, should not be neglected.



LEGAL

A CONFERENCE OF MERCHANTS, lawyers, and M.P.'s was held on Tuesday, to consider a Bill codifying the law of arbitration, promoted by the London Chamber of Commerce, and what could be done for the more general adoption of arbitration in commercial cases. These matters affect a very important class of the community but without neglecting them Lord Bramwell bestowed a general interest on the discussion by suggesting, in order to make justice cheap, a much wider employment of procedure by arbitration. He recommended the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, with universal jurisdiction, and before which all sorts of cases could be brought. The plaintiff and defendant would appear before it and make their statements. If they consented, the Judge would give his decision, with or without witnesses, as the case might require, and he would not be bound by the present stringent rules of evidence. Before arbitrators possessing a judicial status, and going to work in this free and easy way, Lord Bramwell believed that an immense majority of cases would be brought, and his suggestion seems the most important contribution that has been made for a long time to the solution of the problem of cheap law.

THE OPENING ADDRESS at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Birmingham was delivered on Tuesday by its President, Mr. Saunders, who began by referring to the permitted sales of the Hamilton, Beckford, and Blenheim collections, as unexpected results of Lord Cairns's Settled Estates Act of 1882, which he pronounced to be "the most important real property statute" of this generation. Criticising the Bankruptcy Act, which he admitted had introduced some improvements, he cited opinions to support the view that private arrangements outside the Bankruptcy Act were very largely on the increase, and ought to be legalised, and he spoke forcibly of what he considered to be the futility and cruelty of Mr. Chamberlain's attempt to make every debtor "pass through the turnstile of the Bankruptcy Court."

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK
FROM OCTOBER 16 TO OCTOBER 22 (INCLUSIVE).

EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—Mild weather, with moderate or light westerly and north-westerly breezes, has prevailed pretty generally during the past week. On Thursday (16th inst.) an anti-cyclone lay over the Bay of Biscay and our south-western coasts, while the lowest pressures were found over the North of Scotland, Scandinavia, and the Baltic. The high pressure area has been spreading north-eastward and eastward day by day, while some slight depressions have been passing in a north-easterly direction outside our extreme western coasts, occasioning a freshening of the wind at some of the extreme western and north-western stations. Showers have fallen occasionally in a few places, but, generally speaking, the weather has been dry. As the week drew to a close the barometer began to fall somewhat decidedly in the west and north of our islands, and although the weather remained fair on the whole, a good deal of mist and cloud prevailed locally at many of the English stations. Temperature has been decidedly above the average during the greater part of the week. The barometer was highest (30.11 inches) on Tuesday (21st inst.); lowest (31.1 inches) on Wednesday (22nd inst.); range, 0.9 inches. Temperature was highest (73°) on Thursday (16th inst.); lowest (43°) on Wednesday (22nd inst.); range, 30°. No rain has fallen during this period.

MR. H. M. STANTON, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER, addressed on Tuesday the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Congo, and the opening which its basin afforded for the sale of Manchester cotton goods. Protesting against the admission of any territorial claims of Portugal in those regions, he suggested that the International Association should be allowed to act as guardian of the river in order that its banks and waters may be free, and that in the mean time, until the European Powers decide what is to be done, the British Government should send a cruiser to keep watch and ward over the Lower Congo. A resolution was passed expressive of sympathy with the efforts of the King of the Belgians to establish civilisation and free trade on the Upper Congo, and pointing to the establishment there of an independent State, or of independent States, recognised by all nations.

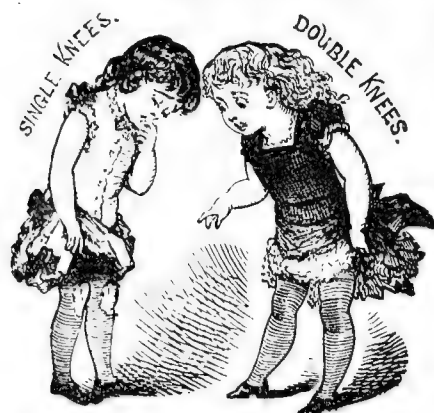
* "Thomas Carlyle: A History of His Life in London, 1834-1881." By James Anthony Froude, M.A. (2 vols.; Longmans, Green, and Co.)



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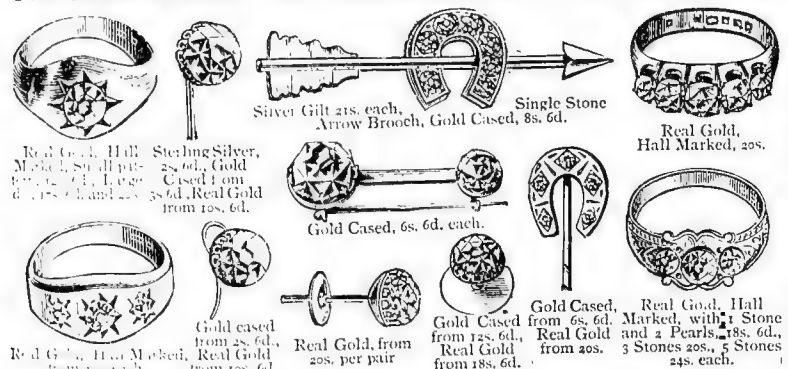
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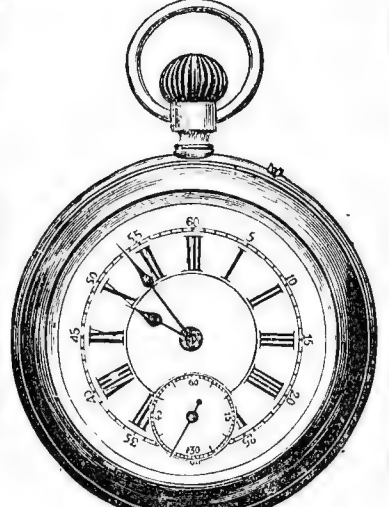
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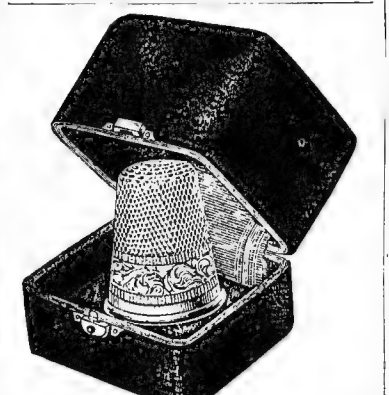


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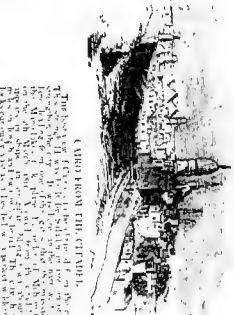
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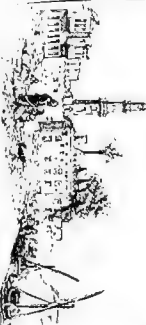
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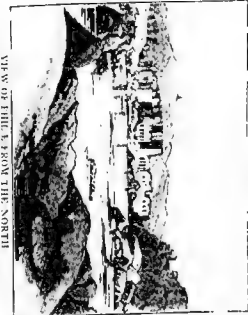
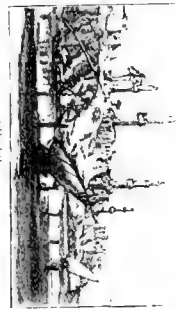
THE PRASIDS OF CHINA

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Abstract. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. is the most common wetland plant in the New York State Canal System. *Phragmites* is a perennial grass with a rhizomatous growth habit. It is a native species that has been introduced to the United States from Europe. *Phragmites* is a highly invasive species that can outcompete native plants and animals. It is a highly adaptable species that can grow in a wide range of environments. *Phragmites* is a highly resilient species that can recover from disturbance. *Phragmites* is a highly productive species that can provide habitat for a variety of wildlife. *Phragmites* is a highly valuable species that can provide a variety of ecosystem services. *Phragmites* is a highly important species that can provide a variety of benefits to society.



1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

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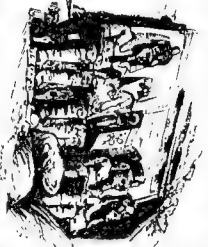
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Kiss On: *With a kiss on the cheek, the young man is greeted by a woman who is smiling and looking at him. The woman is wearing a white dress and has her arms around the man's neck. The man is wearing a white shirt and has his arms around the woman's waist. They are both looking at each other and smiling.*

HOW DO HILL & LEON THE NORTH

PHOTOGRAPH BY AN LEON, the 19th-century artist, in the foreground, and a group of men in the background. The scene is set in a field with a line of trees in the distance. The men are dressed in period clothing, and one is holding a rifle. The overall tone is historical and documentary.



PRINT OF THE GREAT TABLE AT ABOUT
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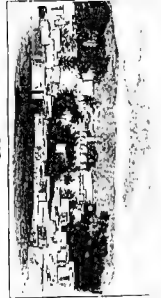
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 WITH A FOREWORD BY THE PLAYWRIGHT
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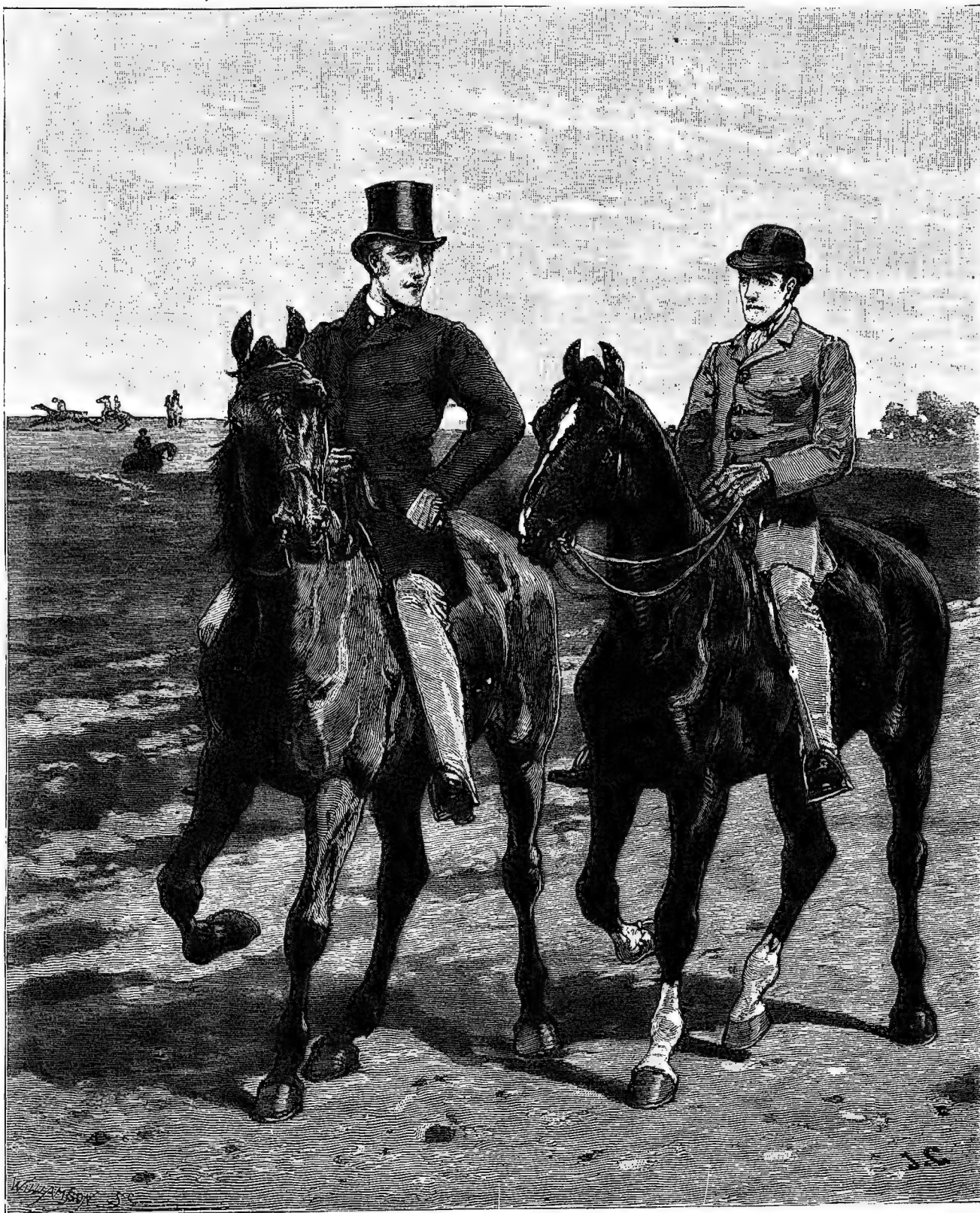


RESEARCH

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLIMATE AND WEATHER
 FORECASTERS, HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
 CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 1-3, 1934.
 PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL
 SOCIETY, 1935.





DRAWN BY JOHN CHARLTON

"Walk your hack alongside mine, and tell me what is the matter."

FROM POST TO FINISH:

A RACING ROMANCE

BY HAWLEY SMART,

AUTHOR OF "BREEZIE LANGTON," "BOUND TO WIN," "THE GREAT TONTINE," "AT FAULT," &c.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MR. DURNFORD'S LITTLE DINNER

MR. DURNFORD was a man who understood the art of dining. He was fastidious in all in his tastes, and in none more so than in the pleasures of the table. He had various crotchets and theories on the subject, declaring, for one thing, that the guests were matter of as much importance as the dishes. He had been known to reply to the remark: "Dull, but a doosid good dinner," with "Impossible; wholesome food well cooked, and you satisfied your appetite no doubt, but pray don't think you had a good dinner. The mere fact that you found it dull proves the contrary."

Mr. Durnford held that, as well as tickling the palate, it was equally necessary to amuse the mind and gratify the eye. It was not essential that the guests should all be clever, but it was a *sine qua non* they should assimilate. Equally the decorations of the table need not be expensive, but it was imperative they should be tasteful.

"Flowers, glass, and china are quite as pleasant to look upon as gold and silver, and can be had at small cost in these days," said Mr. Durnford. "It is as inexcusable to set your guests at a barely or vulgarly furnished board as it is to put before them a badly-considered menu."

The Canon's little dinners had been famous in London, and their reputation had by no means diminished in York. John Thorndyke

and Miss Rockingham were both special favourites of Mr. Durnford's, and in consequence often met at his house, in fact Ellen had come of late to seeing a good deal of Mr. Thorndyke, and was imperceptibly acquiring considerable admiration for his strong, straightforward, fearless character. He would have been a man of mark in whatever walk of life his destiny had thrown him, but Ellen often wondered what had led him to embark in a vocation which scarcely afforded scope for his energy and talents. He did his duty honestly by his flock with all his heart and with all his soul. No one had ever heard John Thorndyke express the slightest wish that his lot in this world were different, and yet there were times when Miss Rockingham thought that for some reason or other he had stifled the hopes and aspirations of his youth, and taken his place in a profession not altogether of his own choosing.

The month of August afforded Mr. Durnford great scope for the exercise of that hospitality he so dearly loved. Lots of his old London acquaintances flocked through York at that time on their way to the Moors, and were nothing loth to pull up for a night or two, break the journey, and have a gossip with a man sadly missed by the set he chiefly affected in the metropolis. The Canon naturally asked his York friends to assist in making up dinners for these migratory intimates, which resulted in quite a series of little entertainments in Mr. Durnford's pleasant house in the Close. Then people who turned up for the races were only too glad to partake of the Canon's well-iced wines and toothsome viands after

the tumult of the Knavesmire, so that altogether Mr. Durnford's cook had a busy time of it during August.

The Canon stands in his pretty drawing-room looking out upon the Deanery garden awaiting the arrival of his guests. He has, however, already one companion, who lounges in the easiest arm-chair caressing his heavy blonde moustache. It would seem at first somewhat incongruous that Mr. Durnford should number amongst his intimates Captain Farrington, but so it was. That nonchalant plunger in his hours of relaxation mixed freely in society; both he and the Canon were above all essentially men of the world, and such assimilate easily. Farrington, apart from the one great business of his life—gambling on horse races—was a popular fellow who knew everybody and everything that was going on in town. He had lots to say, and was an excellent *raconteur*, not given to talk stable, as is too often the case with racing men, but putting off the shibboleth of the turf with his race-glasses. Mr. Durnford liked him, and was only too delighted to stumble on him at luncheon in the York Club, and persuade him to join his dinner-table.

"So you really must go on to-morrow, Farrington?" said the Canon turning round.

"Yes; after the London Season a fellow wants a bit of picking-up. As an intimate friend of Marm Martindale's, I had, of course, a good time at Goodwood; eschewed Brighton, and started for the North at once. There's nothing like three weeks amongst the heather to knock the smoke out of you."

"Then I suppose you will be back here for the races?" Farrington nodded. "Yes; just been losing my money at Egham, and am going to give Scarborough a turn for a little; look in at Doncaster; and then work my way South again. Same old round, you know, London, Newmarket, and then comes the hunting."

"There is certainly a monotony about the way in which you sporting men take your pleasure," laughed Mr. Durnford.

"No; there you mistake. Hunting, shooting, racing—all afford infinite variety; that's the charm. I know a racing man who, at one time of his career, declared he was tired of winning. I fancy, poor fellow, he's rather tired now of doing the reverse."

Here the butler announced Mrs. and Miss Rockingham, who were speedily followed by the Dean, with his wife and daughter, and these, with the addition of John Thorndyke, completed the party.

"I'll get you to face me, Thorndyke, please," said the Canon, as they entered the dining-room; "and then if you place the young ladies on either side of you, we shall all fall into our places."

"Glorious drowsy old city this of yours, Miss Rockingham; but I suppose that most of you are leaving now for the sea or country? In these days people are all gravitating to the big towns; but Nature impels the denizens of the big cities to seek the Salt Licks at this season."

"No; I don't think we shall leave York," replied Ellen.

"There are always people in the big cities who have to stick to them, even though 'Midsummer, with its army of banners, be advancing through the sky," said Thorndyke; who could make a pretty shrewd guess at what detained the Rockinghams in York.

"Bug pardon, of course, Mr. Thorndyke. I'm such an idle, do-nothing lot myself, that I sometimes forget the workers in the hive can't drift about as we drones do; but you have the pull of us. When you do get your holiday, you enjoy it. We sometimes don't. Not but what I get along very well with all my play time."

"Yes; because I understand from Durnford you're a keen sportsman. You see, you're always doing something. It's the people who do nothing find life so dull. Those who have got the dry rot, as Dickens expresses it; who have neither energy to work nor to play."

"That is a thing that always astonishes Americans so much when they come to London and mix among our young men," said Mr. Durnford. "To find so many of them doing nothing. In their country every young fellow goes into business of some sort, however rich his father may be. I met a very shrewd, amusing New York man, last season, who said, 'Yes, sir; I came very near getting myself disliked here at starting, from asking, in my ignorance, what their business might be of several young gentlemen; I found out at last they looked upon business as *infra dig.*'"

"Don't be personal, Durnford. 'Loafing around,' as our Yankee friend doubtless calls it, suits some of us best," retorted Captain Farrington. "Besides, we are rapidly becoming more American in that respect. Some of the sons of the nobility have taken to the City of late; and, as for the footlights, there seems to be quite a craze amongst both women and men to get in front of them."

"But surely it is looked upon as very derogatory for people of that class to embark in trade or theatrical speculation?" said Miss Rockingham.

"I think they might leave the Stock Exchange to those to the manner born," remarked the Dean sententiously. "Nothing is more likely to bring the hereditary chamber into disrepute than such vulgar dallying with commerce."

"The discovery that our nobility lacked the brain and energy to get their own living, if need be, would be infinitely more damaging to them as an order," said Thorndyke. "By the way, I read in the papers a short time ago, that there was a young man of good family who was earning his living as a professional jockey. Is that the case, Captain Farrington?"

"Quite true, to the best of my belief. I know Jim Forrest well; indeed, he rides for me sometimes—and a very fine horseman he is. But you no sooner speak to him, than—though his manner is perfectly respectful—you feel that you are talking to a young gentleman of your own class."

"Does he admit at all that he is a gentleman?" inquired Ellen.

"Well, Miss Rockingham; I ventured to tax him with it once, but, I am fain to confess, he put me down thoroughly; while, at the same time, he convinced me that rumour was right in its surmise about him. 'My name,' he replied, 'is Jim Forrest; and as long as I do my duty by them, I conceive my family is no concern of my employers.'"

"Yes; that sounds very like it," said Thorndyke. "The people are habitually diffuse upon the subject of family. I speak as a man having much experience amongst them; and how often I have had to endure the story of the sister's sufferings, hear about the prosperous brother in Australia, who seems to have forgotten his own flesh and blood, or listen to the way aunt Maria left her money in the way she'd no call to, I really couldn't tell you. Miss Rockingham, too, could testify to their garrulity in that direction."

"Yes, indeed," replied Ellen, laughing. "I have heard it all too often. Do you suppose Forrest will continue to preserve his *incognito*, Captain Farrington?"

"Not a chance of it, I should think. So continually before the public as a crack jockey, the only wonder is that he has not been already recognised. It is already rumoured that he comes from up here somewhere, either this or an adjoining county. His real name is sure to come out shortly."

"What a dreadful thing for his family!" said Ellen softly.

John Thorndyke looked at her curiously; he remembered what she had told him about Gerald's mysterious disappearance, and how they were in complete ignorance of where he was, or what he was doing; and it flashed across him that possibly this Jim Forrest might be Miss Rockingham's brother. If so, how pained she would be by the discovery of the fact which he himself quite agreed with Farrington was inevitable.

"Don't know about that," said Farrington. "Heads of families are lucky if they don't hear any worse of their sons than can be said of Jim Forrest. I fancy there are a good many fathers who would be glad to hear their sons were making money instead of wasting it."

"And I suppose Forrest makes a good bit of money," remarked Thorndyke.

"Yes; a successful jockey in these days makes an income that most professional men would jump at; and if he's only steady and keeps it, can put by a good bit every year. That's a very nice champagne, Durnford—not too dry, but letting you taste the flavour of the grape."

And then the conversation turned into another channel, and the history of Jim Forrest was no further discussed. Mr. Thorndyke walked home with the Rockinghams, and as, after bidding them good-night at their own door, he wended his way through the gorgeous summer night to his own house, he pondered a good deal over the strange suspicion that had come into his head. He liked Ellen Rockingham; he disagreed with her on many points, but he recognised what a fine character her's was naturally, though, in his opinion, somewhat spoilt by class prejudices and mistaken training. If he was right in his conjecture he felt that when the thing came to be publicly known it would be a severe blow to Ellen. Would it be kinder to break it gradually to her—to give her a hint of what he suspected? On the other hand, he might be all wrong in his guess, and then he would be making Miss Rockingham very unhappy for

no purpose. Very much puzzled was John Thorndyke as to what he had best do under the circumstances. He, a man of decision, was undecided, and could see nothing for it but to await the upshot of events.

CHAPTER XXX.

GERALD DISCOVERS HIMSELF

THE more Jim Forrest thought over it, the more he shrank from the idea that his actual name should be proclaimed to the world. He was quite aware that it would be bitter grief to his mother and sister that he should have descended so beneath the social position of the Rockinghams as to earn his living by professional race-riding, and yet what was he to do? It was all very well, but what was he to do? A man cannot live on his social position—social position, too, in danger of falling rapidly to pieces from lack of that very necessary aliment, pounds, shillings, and pence wherewith to sustain it. He was making money rapidly in a profession in which he delighted, and yet he owned to himself that he *was* a little ashamed that it should be known to old friends and acquaintances how he earned his bread.

Snobbishness—rank snobbishness! But at twenty we turn up our noses at that which we are very thankful for at forty; disclaiming a career in our hot youth which we see in middle-age with envious eyes successfully followed by others! Still, one could hardly expect Gerald to be stoical enough to take this latter view of the case.

Mr. Pipes had told him he would be wanted at Doncaster. He couldn't, for the life of him, see for what reason he had received these orders, as Blackton was now thoroughly well, and would naturally do all the leading riding of the stable; but one thing he was clear about—that there could be no hope of his passing unrecognised if he wore silk on the Town Moor. There would be far too many there who had seen Gerald Rockingham "go" with the York and Ainstey not to know at once that he and Jim Forrest were identical. He did not wish this, and made up his mind that he must forego both York and Doncaster. Foregoing York, he reflected ruefully, meant foregoing an afternoon with Dollie; but it was impossible that he could attend those meetings and decline such mounts as might be offered him, and he had promised his sweetheart that she should have the gratification of seeing him ride and, he hoped, win. But he had quite overlooked the fact that there were plenty of other eyes who would also see, and be quite as well aware as she who he really was.

The first thing he determined was to go and have a talk with Mr. Pipes. There was one little peculiarity about this arrangement. The trainer was invariably most affable and open. The last man apparently to have any secrets from his fellow creatures. He usually agreed with all they said, and seemed to have no opinions of his own about anything. Men came away after having quite a long chat with Mr. Pipes, but when they came to analyse the results of that gossip, they were fain to confess that they were no wiser than before they saw him. Even about the horses in his own care all they seemed to have learnt from him was "that perhaps they might win, but then, on the other hand, perhaps they might not," and that was a conclusion possible for any one to arrive at without troubling Mr. Pipes, for it was odd, but the trainer from long habit had become excessively reticent and cautious in his admissions. Sir Marmaduke, who had a high opinion of him, was wont to say that when you could wring from Mr. Pipes that he rather fancied a horse's chance it was tantamount to being told you had a stone in hand. He erred undoubtedly on the side of caution, but was clever in his vocation, and enjoyed the implicit confidence of his employers.

Having found the trainer, Forrest at once asked whether, now Blackton was all right again, it would be necessary for him to go to the North.

"Such are Sir Marmaduke's orders," replied Mr. Pipes.

"But what can he want me for?" persisted Jim.

"That you will most likely learn when you get there. He's going to send a pretty big string, and I daresay there'll be riding for both you and Blackton. Anyway, Forrest, I have told you Sir Marmaduke's orders, and, as he pays you a retainer, I suppose you'll think fit to attend to them."

"Where is he?" inquired Jim. "Is there any chance of his being down here before York?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Pipes. "He went yachting after Goodwood, and Captain Farrington went to Scotland to shoot, but I don't know where either of them are now; the last I heard of Sir Marmaduke he was at Cowes. He generally does have a look at the horses before a big meeting; but, of course, I don't know for certain."

There was a good deal of "He may and he mayn't" about Mr. Pipes' information.

But one day about the middle of August Jim Forrest was told that Sir Marmaduke had arrived at Newmarket, and would be out on the Heath the next morning. Jim went up, as he often did, to ride gallops or trials, or whatever there might be for him to do, and found the Baronet already there, and in close conference with Mr. Pipes. There are owners who leave the entire management of their studs to their trainers, very often not even knowing when or where their horses will run, but Sir Marmaduke was not one of these. He looked pretty closely into things himself, was a very fair judge of racing, and generally, after due discussion with Mr. Pipes, dictated what the plan of the campaign should be. This morning he was having a great parade of the whole team with a view to arranging which of them should be sent to fulfil their Northern engagements.

The Baronet nodded good-humouredly to Jim in return of his salutation, but it was not till the morning's work was over, and a lengthy conference with the trainer brought to a conclusion, that he afforded Forrest the slightest opportunity of speaking privately with him.

"Pipes told you that you would be wanted at Doncaster?" said the Baronet, as he swung himself on to his hack, preparatory to riding home to breakfast.

"Yes, Sir Marmaduke," replied Jim, "but I am very anxious to speak to you about it."

"What is it? Walk your hack alongside mine, and tell me what is the matter?"

"I have strong reasons for not riding at Doncaster, and hope you will excuse me this time."

"My good fellow," said the Baronet, "I pay you a pretty liberal retainer to ride for me whenever I want you, not to ride only when it suits your convenience."

"I know that, but I thought you could spare me this time, Sir Marmaduke. Blackton is all right again, and I presume will ride Bushranger in the Leger, and I thought—"

"Ah, Forrest, don't fall into that mistake. You're 'thinking' needn't begin till you're 'up.' You can think to some purpose then—witness the way you rode Pibroch at Goodwood—but previous to that leave all the 'thinking' to Pipes and myself. I shall want you at Doncaster. Why you will know in due course."

"I am very sorry," returned Jim, quietly though firmly, "but I cannot ride there."

"I presume you know the consequences of refusing?"

"I shall have to 'send in my jacket,' I suppose."

The Baronet nodded.

"You've been very kind to me, Sir Marmaduke, and I have to thank you very much for the opening that your riding afforded me, but circumstances forbid my going either to York or Doncaster."

"You must be aware, Forrest, that I can't be satisfied with such rubbish as that. Either give me a good reason for your refusal, or send in your jacket."

The Baronet had for the moment forgotten all the rumours that afloat as to Jim's social status.

"I am afraid you would hardly call it a good reason, Sir Marmaduke, even if I told you," replied Forrest, regretfully. "I don't think it is myself, but I can't help it. I should give great pain to those very dear to me if I appeared as a professional jockey at either place."

"Then I suppose it is true what is said about you?" rejoined the Baronet; "and that you really are a scion of a well-known Yorkshire family?"

Jim hesitated for a moment, and eyed Sir Marmaduke keenly. "I don't know exactly what they do say about me," he replied at length. "I'm aware, of course, that I am called the 'Aristocratic Jock,' that my name is often put in inverted commas, &c., and Captain Farrington told me only the other day that it was useless to suppose that I could much longer conceal my identity. He was very kind, and didn't seek to pry into my secret."

"Neither do I, Forrest," interposed the Baronet, hastily, "but when I pay you an annual retainer for first call of your services, I certainly expect to obtain them; and when you decline to do what I have engaged you for, I am entitled to ask the reason."

"Quite so, Sir Marmaduke, and I will tell you my story at once. You knew my poor father, no doubt. I am the only son of Alister Rockingham."

"Good heavens!—you don't say so! What, the poor fellow who was broke over last year's Leger, and died shortly afterwards?"

"Yes," rejoined Jim briefly.

"Knew him?" continued Sir Marmaduke; "of course I knew him. What racing man didn't know cheery, genial Alister Rockingham, who bore his persistent bad luck with such unflinching patience and good temper? It was very hard his cousin, Mr. Elliston, neglected to give him a hint about Phaeton."

"Mr. Elliston had much more than that to answer for in bringing about my poor father's ruin," replied Jim. "Curious; my father was about the best friend Cuthbert Elliston had. He received nothing but kindness at his hands; and Cranley was his home, whenever he chose to make it so; and yet he seems to hate us all—but more especially myself."

"I can understand his dislike to you," replied Sir Marmaduke drily.

"Why, except some boyish prank at his expense, I never did anything to incur his enmity; and yet his conduct to me at my father's death was simply brutal. He seemed pleased with our ruin; he jeered at me, and bade me go get my living as a game-keeper or pad-groom."

"By Jove! though," said the Baronet smiling; "did he? Well, you repaid that last taunt with a vengeance the day you got Pibroch home a head in front of his colt at Goodwood. He must have repented bitterly of his advice; for he lost a lot of money over that race, I know."

"Yes, it was nuts to me to find I had just done Phaeton, and hit my black-blooded cousin in his only vulnerable spot—the pocket. But why should Cuthbert detest me?"

"Why, my good fellow, you came between him and Cranley Chase. Till your birth he was heir-at-law."

"That never occurred to me, nor to any of us," rejoined Jim.

"Perhaps not; but, from my knowledge of Mr. Elliston, it was not a card in his game that he would omit counting. He sails pretty near the wind always, and is about as sharp a practitioner as there is on the turf. Now to return to the original question. What is your objection to riding at Doncaster?"

"If I ride there I shall be recognised; and though I am not ashamed of the way I earn my bread, I don't want my people to hear of it as yet."

"I can understand that; but it's only putting the thing off. You can't expect to be prominently before the public and not be recognised."

"No; I am afraid not, Sir Marmaduke; still I wish my mother and sister to get rather more used to our altered circumstances before they know how I am getting my living."

"Getting your living!" replied the Baronet, laughing. "Why, if you are only a little careful, you will soon be worth money; and make a deal more out of the turf than ever your poor father did."

"Yes," replied Jim, "it was a curious coincidence; but the first few sovereigns I ever won were over the very race that ruined, and I firmly believe killed, my father."

"Ah! Phaeton's Leger. Now for my scheme. Once more a glorious revenge for you! On the very scene of your father's ruin, you shall win *this* year the Leger, the very race that broke your father *last*. Listen: I have leased the Dancing Master from old Greyson till the end of his four-year-old career. All that's to be got out of him will have been got by that, I fancy. I want you to ride him. He'll run with you, and apparently he won't with any one else."

"I am very, very sorry, Sir Marmaduke, but it can't be done. Ride in my own county just now I won't, for the reasons I have already given you."

"But I have backed this grey colt to win me a very large stake," said the Baronet, sharply, "relying upon his doing his utmost in your hands. I regard him as the best of the year when he likes to try, but apparently he will only do that for you."

"I think you are right, Sir Marmaduke. I feel sure that he's the best colt of the year when it's his day. As for me! Well, he ran kind with me at Newmarket, but I'd little to do with it, and nobody who rides him ever will."

"What do you mean?"

"Just this. I believe he is likely to run just as kind in Blackton's hands as mine if he will simply attend to the orders I got."

"And they were?" asked Sir Marmaduke.

"Simply to get well off if I could, never fidget my horse, but leave it all to him. Greyson's words were, 'He can win if he chooses fast enough, but you can't make him!'"

"Well, Forrest, I suppose it must be so, though I own I had counted considerably on your riding him before I went into the speculation."

"I am very sorry myself, more especially as I backed the colt for a trifle at Goodwood, not having an idea he was virtually yours. I saw him the other day, and know he never was better in his life, and if I rode in the Leger at all would ask no better mount. I know it's a toss up, but I know if he tries the Dancer will win easy."

"That's settled then. For the present, good morning, Mr. Rockingham."

"Good morning and good luck, Sir Marmaduke. Am I to 'send in my jacket'?"

"That's a thing I'll think about," rejoined the Baronet, as he struck spurs to his hack

(To be continued)

A "PURPLE LUNCHEON" was recently given to the well-known Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, Monsignor Capel, by a New York lady, as appropriate to his dignity. Purple china and glass were used, the tablecloth was edged with ecclesiastical lace, purple flowers decorated the table and the windows, where hung curtains of the same tint, and the guests wore costumes in accordance with the prevailing hue.

A GOSSIP ABOUT FUNGI

MUSHROOMS, and fungi generally, constitute a class of great interest, both as regards their peculiar growth and their economic value. Fungi not unfrequently cause great and serious devastation among some of our most important crops, and may very truly be said to be practically ever-present. The potato disease, the "rust" in wheat, the "mildew" of the vine, the "mould" of the bread, and the "dry rot" are each and all organisms endowed with life, and these organisms are fungi. The few instances of their occurrence just cited will at once demonstrate their claim to serious study and investigation.

As subjects for critical research, fungi afford material at once varied and interesting—there being at the present time few short of 3,000 species accredited and described. Many of these, however, from their ephemeral nature, have been seen once, and only once.

Members of this family range in size from the microscopic potato disease (*Peronospora infestans*) to the huge beef-steak fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*), which has been found nearly 30 lbs. in weight. The species vary in texture, from the most extreme filamentous substance to a leathery material that bids defiance to almost any saw. As varied in size and texture, so in colour; for they have representatives in every conceivable gradation of shade and intensity of scarlet, yellow, blue, crimson, purple, violet, brown, black, and white—but with the single and most conspicuous exception of bright green.

In odour, also, they present examples extremely varied. Some are pleasant to the smell, like the common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) and the Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*). The rare little *Hygrophorus cossus* possesses a fragrance very similar to that of the larva of the goat-moth. But, on the other hand, we have species in abundance that supply odours of nearly every conceivable disagreeable thing, such as garlic, putrid carrion, rotten vegetables, rats, burnt flannel, and numerous other things equally objectionable. Even those species of gorgeous beauty contribute their share to the obnoxious-smelling fraternity. A notable example is *Clathrus cancellatus*, which has no stem; the receptacle forms a somewhat globose scarlet net-work, and in colour much resembles bright-red sealing wax. Its structure and formation are remarkably curious, and it is so excessively fetid that a most industrious botanical artist found ten minutes with it in a room nine too many. As a British plant it is very rare, although we believe it occurs at times in Devonshire. A species closely allied to that last-named is the common Stinkhorn, which is very frequent in woods in various parts of this country. It is also most intolerably fetid in its more advanced stage of growth. These are but two examples of the most striking types.

There are thirty edible species in very common use among the peasants of Poland and Russia, and which are gathered in different stages of growth, and used in various ways—boiled, stewed, roasted, and raw, in addition to being hung up and dried in stoves and chimneys, forming a part of the peasants' winter stock of provisions. The intoxicating fungus of Siberia (*Amantia muscaria*), when eaten, is very exciting to the nervous system. The first sensations produced are cheerful emotions, then the countenance becomes flushed, involuntary words and actions follow, sometimes resulting in even an entire loss of consciousness.

As regards the often-asked question of how to distinguish a poisonous from an edible species, no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down wherein exceptions do not occur; it is therefore highly important that a knowledge—however limited—of the subject be acquired before any attempt is made to utilise them as food. By far the greater number of mistakes occur through the culpable recklessness on the part of individuals who have every confidence in their own powers of discrimination, but who are totally ignorant of what they are about.

It is very improbable that any accredited edible species will be found on or near trees, or in woods of any kind. Those which possess a milky juice, or others that speedily melt into a fluid, are poisonous; species having their "cap" growing lop-sided, as it were, should be discarded; as should also those in which the "gills" are all of equal length, and every one having the collar that surrounds the stalk filamentous or resembling a spider's web. But in each and every case exceptions can be named.

Many, perhaps most, people shun fungi of all sorts, and unconditionally; and contend, not perhaps without some logic, that "it is best to be on the safe side." This absurd prejudice borders upon the ridiculous. It requires a very small amount of brains to become enabled to distinguish the esculent from the poisonous, and by so doing intelligent people may provide themselves, at a mere nominal cost, with most wholesome dishes throughout the autumnal months of "delicacies fit for the gods."

It is recommended that all the species used economically should be thoroughly masticated before taken into the stomach, as this greatly lessens the effects of poisons. In instances where poisonous species have been accidentally eaten, vomiting should be immediately excited, and then vegetable acids should be given, either vinegar, lemon-juice, or that of the apple; after which give ether and antispasmodic remedies to stop the excessive bilious vomiting. Infusions of gall oak, oak bark, and Peruvian bark are recommended as being capable of neutralising the poisonous effects of fungi.

In the economy of Nature the class with which we are now dealing is of undoubted utility, for, by their growing amidst corruptive matter—apparently forming a part and parcel thereof—which they imbibe and rectify, they help to preserve the atmosphere from being tainted by the nauseous effluvia which would otherwise arise, and become incorporated with it.

It is a notorious and discreditable fact that, of all countries in the world that neglect and waste so much valuable food which is afforded by certain fungi, England stands, as usual, most conspicuous. In France their cultivation forms a most profitable industry. Caves and cellars are very extensively employed in their culture. Mr. Robinson describes a cave at Montrouge as containing six or seven miles of mushroom beds; but M. Renaudot had, in 1867, a length of over twenty-one miles in a large cave at Théry, and another grower at Frépillon had a length of sixteen miles. From these facts it may easily be inferred that the culture of the mushroom in France is of almost national importance, and from which thousands of pounds are annually derived.

En passant it may be remarked that the "fairy rings" of nursery mythology are the production of certain fungi. In the decay of a fungus a large amount of phosphates is returned to the earth, and the grass which was originally displaced by it takes possession of the spot, and the phosphates deposited there furnish it with a rich manure. By this time the fungus will have scattered its spores, which are identical with the seeds of flowering plants, in a circle, and when this circular growth passes away, the grass takes possession of the first ring so formed, and its vigorous growth gives it a dark rich distinguishing colour. In times of old these rings were said to be produced by fairies dancing on the spot; and we find that deep student of Nature, Shakespeare, alluding to them in *The Tempest*, wherein Prospero is made to say:—

You demi-puppets that
By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make,
Whereof the ewe not bites, and you whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn curfew.—Act v. Sc. 1.

THE INDIAN CAMP OF EXERCISE

THE globe-trotter who takes Madras in the course of his Indian travels usually strikes across the Indian Peninsula to Bombay from that city, losing by that course one of the most interesting of Indian provinces—Mysore. If, instead of diverging at Arcconum Junction, on the Madras Railway, he was to go straight on to Jollapet Junction, he would arrive at the foot of the ghâts, or pass, which leads from the low-lying uninteresting Carnatic plain to the elevated Mysore plateau. Once over these ghâts, he finds himself in a different climate, comparatively cool and bracing, and as he looks out of his carriage window he will have the dissatisfaction—if a shareholder—of observing a locality in which considerable sums of money have been sunk in the *auri sacra fames*. For gold mining in this part of India is almost played out, though the gold is certainly there, if only it could be gathered. However, the scenery and climate repay the tourist for the absence of the precious metal, and if the season is that of the cold weather, or the rains, he will be glad of thicker clothing than he ever ventured to wear in Madras, and may even say, as he scans the rolling downs dotted with clumps and groves of fine timber, that the country reminds him not a little of old England. Two hundred miles from Madras the train runs into the large military cantonment of Bangalore, a place that has an elevation of about 3,000 feet above sea level, and the social if not the political capital of the Maharajah of Mysore's dominions. Here the Maharajah has a handsome palace built in faithful imitation of an English castle of the olden time. But it looks anything but ancient; on the contrary, painfully new. Ivy is much needed to warm the cold grey granite of its towers into life, and as ivy, as well as many other English plants, grow well in Bangalore, it is somewhat surprising that the Maharajah's gardeners have not attempted to clothe the rather repulsive nakedness of his brand-new castle. The Maharajah himself is a handsome and enlightened Prince of the modern school of Indian nobles. He is a polo player, drives four in hand, speaks English not like a native, gives magnificent fancy balls, is the husband of one wife, and, in short, "a good fellow all round." His income, or privy purse, is said to be about 60,000*l.* a year, and he has another palace in the native fashion at his capital of Mysore, some eighty miles away, where he resides occasionally. Besides this he has regiments of horse and foot, the first picturesque in scarlet coats and turbans, and wearing red and white bannerets on their lances.

The English cantonment of Bangalore is in rather an anomalous position. It is only a few miles round, and all outside it is the Maharajah's territory. But its strategical position is admirable, and its climate better adapted to a large European garrison than perhaps any other station in India. If it were not for the unlucky fact of its having a very indifferent water supply, Bangalore would perhaps have a garrison of ten thousand troops. At present it cannot contain one-half that number. It is a straggling town, built after the usual fashion of Indian cantonments, when land was cheap and distances no drawback. An Anglo-Indian lady once observed that she delighted in having to drive miles to pay her visits, and she preferred a very slow horse, the better to kill the time. Bangalore would have suited her taste, for every house has a "compound," or small park, of its own, consequently the whole town covers a considerable area. Like many other stations, it has a fine ride under lofty banyan and tulip trees, and an immense green parade-ground, on which the Bangalore garrison periodically presents a splendid appearance. It has also a lake, the reservoir of the station, on which there are boats, and even yachts, and it has some interesting public gardens, called the "Lall Bagh." In these gardens are many curious trees, growing in the open air, such as the cocoa, coffee, mahogany, rain tree, li-chee, loquat, beside apples, raspberries, roses, and all the English flowers and plants. The gardens are tastefully laid out in the Italian style, and a band plays occasionally, adding much to their attractiveness.

A mile or two from the cantonment is the famous old fort of Bangalore, in which Tippos Sultan dwelt. The Duke of Wellington, too, must have often been in this queer old stronghold. But the fort is most intimately connected with Sir David Baird, who was confined a prisoner in one of its gateways chained to the leg of another man, whom Lady Baird is said to have sincerely commiserated when she heard, not of her husband's, but of his fate. Nevertheless, Sir David must have had a cruel time with Tippos. It was here that the Sultan of Mysore amused himself with a clockwork toy of a tiger eating an Englishman, a piece of mechanism which I believe is still to be seen at the India Museum. The old fort, strong as it was, is crumbling into ruins, and its massive wooden gates, studded with iron spikes to prevent elephants from dashing them in with their heads, are falling to pieces from old age. Near the fort is a cenotaph in memory of the gallant English officers and men who fell at the taking of Bangalore, and a goodly list it is—almost as long as the butcher's bill of a modern great battle. But the principal feature of Bangalore is its "season," which is in the rainy months from June to September. At that time of year the fierce Indian sun is obscured with the S.W. monsoon clouds, so it is easy to walk about all day. The thermometer ranges about 70°, and the climate is simply charming. People hurry up from the grilling heat of the Plains, and Bangalore becomes full of visitors from Madras, Bombay, and even Calcutta. Moreover, as this is just the time when the rainfall of the Nilgiri Hills becomes intolerable, those who have been up on the Nilgiris hurry down to Bangalore, as well as all the coffee and cinchona planters from Mysore and Coorg. Races, in which the best horses in India annually run, are one great attraction of this season. So, too, are the endless balls, tennis, and dinner-parties that follow each other in quick succession. Bangalore at this time is the young lady's paradise, and rather resembles dear, dirty Dublin in its whirl of "divarshion." In the number of red coats, too, the parallel holds good; for all arms of the service are represented at Bangalore. Once upon a time it was not so, for the officers of the Mysore Commission (black coats) were paramount in the place. But since the rendition of the province by the British Government to the Maharajah of Mysore, Commissioners have been dispersed far and wide, and their lucrative appointments know them no more. The Aryan brother is ready to do any amount of work on a salary the whilom English Commissioner would have given his cook, and in my poor opinion he is about as trustworthy—in the sense of being relied upon in an emergency—as the cook would be if placed in situations of difficulty and power. It is the same, however, everywhere in British India as in Native States. The emasculation of the vigorous English executive by the free admission of the mild Hindoo is present economy, and captivating on that account; but how it would be were another 1857 to occur is more than the Anglo-Indian's mind cares much to dwell on.

It is about five or six miles from Bangalore that the first of the really large Indian camps of exercise is to be held in January next. There has been an occasional small camp of a few battalions hitherto, and last year Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, had a small camp near Bangalore, which was so successful that it induced him to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for a larger camp next year. The camp of January next will be the most important ever held in India. Ten thousand men of all arms will take part in the manoeuvres, which are to extend over twenty-one days, during which time the troops will be under canvas. The Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Donald Stewart, with a staff of forty officers, the Governor of Madras, and perhaps the Duke of Connaught, will be present, and the spectacle will no doubt be one of great interest, both from Sir F. Roberts's well-known ability to handle troops in the field, and from the varied

character of the troops assembled. Every branch of the Madras Army will be represented by one or more regiments, including even the Volunteers, but the bulk of the force will, of course, be Madras Sepoys, who now wear a grey Zouave costume of Khaki cloth, and look exceedingly smart in it. There will also be the blue and silver of the Madras Light Cavalry, the dark blue of the English Lancers, the scarlet of the Mysore Horse, and, in a word, all the colour that is needed to make the martial scene both novel and picturesque. The ground chosen for the manoeuvres is of the kind common to that part of India,—great grassy plains and swelling downs, on which the florikan and antelope are found in their season, interspersed with cultivation and tanks of some size. Hereabouts the sportsmen of Bangalore have made large bags of snipe and wild duck, and bustards are sometimes seen on the open plain. This country was also the scene of much manoeuvring in real warfare a hundred years ago, when Colonel Arthur Wellesley marched through it on his way to the siege of Bangalore. Connected as the place is by railway with Madras and all parts of India, it offers every facility for the muster of an army corps, and for the assemblage of a goodly number of spectators from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. A very large encampment for visitors and holiday folk is talked of, and it is said that the camp will be illuminated at night by the Maharajah of Mysore's brilliant electrical light system. In all probability the Indian Camp of Exercise will be annual, only instead of being held every year in one Presidency, it will take place alternately in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, in order to allow the whole Indian Army to share in it.

F. E. W.



VISITORS to the Tower don't need to be reminded that the *mitrailleuse* is only a modification of a very old invention. As we read in the opening paragraph of "The Nordenfolt Machine Gun" (Griffin, Portsmouth; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London), "Before field pieces were constructed a species of small bore *organ gun*, the *ribandequin*, was employed." Improved methods of casting drove these guns out of the field, and till the Franco-Prussian War they were scarcely heard of for some six centuries. We have now the Requa (American), the Montigny (*mitrailleuse*), the Gatling (American), the Hotchkiss, Gardner, and Nordenfolt. Why of these three the last is the most generally useful its inventor sets forth in an exhaustive treatise with fifty-seven full-page illustrations. For mountain warfare the Nordenfolt 1·65 inch shell gun and the five-barrelled rifle calibre gun seem specially useful.

Prefatory Reynolds has been well described as "A powerful representative of a happily increasing school." In his "Mystery of Miracles" he showed that to deny them is unscientific, and also pointed out in what sense Evolution is a true theory. In his "Supernatural in Nature" he grazed the threshold of Pantheism; and now, in "The Mystery of the Universe Our Common Faith" (Kegan Paul), he finds one principle, "the differentiation of energy," which unifies all sciences and removes that vagueness which to scientific minds mars our explanations of fundamental religious truths. He accepts all verified scientific work, and contends for "A wider extension of Law than scientists claim, and for perfect integrity of the scientific method." We quite agree with him that Evolution, which, after all, "affords no approximate account of the origin of matter, nor of mechanical forces, chemical affinities, and mental and emotional processes," is "a mode of God's working, a possible means to bring all things into one theological system;" and we are quite sure that we shall never be rid of mystery, and that the progress of knowledge is accompanied by an increasing capacity for wonder, the Agnostic notion that science is dissipating religious beliefs and sentiments, and the Positivist notion that religion is being thrust inch by inch off the platform of knowledge, being alike delusive. Prefatory Reynolds's book has many analogies with Professor Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," which remarkable work, however, our author did not see till his own was nearly completed. Both testify to the truth that religion and science, so far from being incompatible, explain one another. Mr. Reynolds quite gives up the six days, and explains "evening and morning" as beginning and completion. He does not shrink from facing mysteries, as, for instance, what were the garments of Our Lord's resurrection body: and while insisting that creation involves revelation, and exposing the fallacy (refuted by Paley) that design is a manifestation of weakness, he shows that in the word "create" (Gen. i. 1), used in Ps. cii. 18 of being born, and in 1 Kings xii. 31 of appointment to an office, there is no warrant for the ordinary meaning—"a number of facts instantaneously carried out." At the same time he accepts the old tripartite division into body, soul, and spirit, nay, he assigns to us each of them in duplicate. His weak point is his style, aggressive after the too general fashion of orthodox writers. Whoever is not daunted by this will find the book full of suggestions. We have never, for instance, seen so clearly put the proof from astronomy that our intelligence accords with the Ruling Intelligence.

Mr. G. P. Yeats will hardly persuade the world that Sesostri-Rameses is identical with David, and that the language of which the hieroglyphics are the signs was Hebrew. His "London Obelisk: A New Translation" (Harrison, Pall Mall), however, throws a new light on a good deal in Herodotus and Josephus, and is really worth a shilling if only to prove what a resolute man may do with "Hebrew-phonetic ideographs." We cordially join with Mr. Yeats in the hope that Egypt, with Colonel Moncrieff over its Public Works, may return to its old state. At present the cultivated soil is less than a third of what it was under its greatest kings.

"Three Villages" (Osgood, Boston; Trübner, London) is as daintily got up as Mr. Howells' other books; paper, type, &c., being a credit to "The University Press, Cambridge, U.S." The villages are Lexington, reprinted from *Longman's*; Shirley, with a good description of those very matter-of-fact enthusiasts the Shakers; Gnadenhütten, with an account of the Moravian Brethren, and of the butchery by friendly whites of the converted Indians during the War of Emancipation. "Good Indians, dead Indians" seems to have been as much a Border maxim a century ago as it is nowadays.

Dr. Deutsch's papers on the Talmud gave a great impulse to the study of "The Uncanonical and Apocryphal Scriptures" (Whitaker), which, despite the value of their testimony to the Canonical books, had fallen into strange neglect among us. As the word Apocrypha connotes some kind of disguise on the part of its author, Canon Churton is quite right in adopting the twofold epithet. His introduction is a masterly summary of the history of the books and of the controversies to which, beginning with Origen, they have given rise in successive ages of the Church. They were highly esteemed by the primitive Christians, and are mingled with the Canonical books in early Septuagint MSS. Luther disliked them because they countenance prayers for the dead; yet he admitted them into his Bible of 1534. Macarius, Rector of the Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburg (1857) certifies to the high value set on them by his Church. Among ourselves, Hartwell Horne is emphatic in his praises of the Book of Tobit. Mr. Churton keeps very close to the Authorised Version. The student will find much help in the prefaces to each book.



"LA COCARDE TRICOLEURE"

FROM THE PICTURE BY G. P. JACOB HOGN, EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY



CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW IN MIDDLE TEMPLE GARDENS, LONDON

W. SMITH

Dean Plumptre's "Theology and Life" (Griffiths and Farran) can hardly be classed as sermons for family reading, for most people insist being preached down to, and kick viciously against anything which on demands the exercise of thought. To those who want something better than a rearranging of the old spiritual passwords this volume will be a treasure. Naturally it has a distinct flavour of F. D. Maurice, most noticeable in the sermon on "Jacob; or, the Religious Temperament;" and to the thoughtful reader this will enhance its value. Perhaps the most original of the sermons is the powerful one on "King Solomon." The contrast between any one of them and those which we lately noticed by Rev. J. Bradley marks an epoch in popular theology.

From the same publishers we have "Christ and Christendom," Dr. Plumptre's Boyle Lectures for 1866, both volumes being of course reprints. We do not care so much for the Lectures as for the volume of Sermons. Such a series is almost always more or less formal in construction, being arranged to meet a special class of objections. In this case the text to be disproved is Strauss's remark, "The study of the Life of Jesus is the snare in which the theology of our time is destined to be taken and destroyed." On the contrary, men uniformly rise above themselves when they come to treat of that Life. As Dr. Plumptre says, "What most startles and offends us in M. Renan is the occasional glow of sympathy and enthusiastic admiration so wholly opposite to the revolting suggestions with which it is blended." The Lecture on "The Names of Christ" is full of thought, that well-worn subject, the significance of "The Son of Man," being treated of with considerable originality. "The Resurrection" is a powerful analysis of the sources of modern unbelief. One of these, the apparent failure of Christianity to overcome the evils of society, is shown to be a failure in what was never promised. The appendices, on the influence of Apollinarianism, on modern thought, on the connection between St. Peter's Epistles and St. Mark's Gospels, &c., are full of valuable matter.

"Biblical Studies," also by the Dean of Wells (Griffiths and Farran), mostly reprinted from *Good Words*, is sure to be a popular book. It deserves to be so; for, while Dr. Plumptre is always extremely cautious, he does not shrink from giving the results of Biblical criticism. Expressions like "A seer, divining plans and schemes with a marvellous acuteness even in their earliest stages," mark his modernism; on the other hand he is sometimes enigmatical, as when he says, "In the Apocalypse we see the last vibration of King Uzziah's earthquake." His paper on the authorship of Job appears also in "Theology and Life."

If the other numbers of "The Half-Hour Library" are at all as good as "Half-Hours in the Holy Land" (Isbister), the series will be a delightful present for boys and girls. Dr. Norman Macleod's bright descriptions do not suffer under his daughter's abbreviation, and the engravings (some of them, like "The Master of the Horse," p. 79, so full of fun) are the same as in the original work.

We can't help thinking that to read now and then to an upper class in a Sunday School one of the "talks" in Rev. F. Langbridge's "Top of the Ladder" (Cassell) would be a useful, as well as a pleasant change. Still better would it be to lend the book, or to give it as a prize, for you've not got half out of it unless you have studied the very spirited illustrations. Some of us already know Mr. Langbridge's verses; there are a good many of them in this little volume.

Syed Mohammed Hossain, M.R.A.C., of Lucknow, discusses "Our difficulties and wants in the path of the progress of India" (Allen), treating of Government help, encouragement of commerce, and of general and technical education, improvement in agriculture, &c. In explaining his reasons for writing in English (his handling of which language, by the way, needs no apology), Syed Hossain says he finds many English more anxious than his own people to remedy existing evils. We are glad that this is his experience, and we feel sure his little book will be helpful to those who wish to understand the real views of a large section of our Indian fellow-subjects. We much regret that he has not fully carried out the plan sketched in his introduction. We should like to have seen his ideas on "Emigration," and on "The appointment of natives to high offices." The Syed is thoroughly in favour of agricultural banks. He disbelieves in tenant-right, and thinks that Labourers' Unions do harm, holding that there should be "freedom in the relation of wages and labour; this is the boundary line between barbarism and civilisation."

Stories for young people are plentifully provided by the Christian Knowledge Society, and before turning to the inside of the volumes we may commend the improvement of the outside, for tasteful florally ornamented and soft-hued covers have replaced the sham æstheticism of a season or two ago. But alas! the illustrations are nearly as poor as ever until we come to the tiny ones' picture books, where André reigns supreme. This clever artist, however, shows to better advantage in imaginative rather than prosaic designs. Witness the charming ideas of flowers as human beings in "Little Blossom," which with its merry verses would delight a child, or those pretty little books, "Dame Durden's Copper Kettle," "Tiny Shoes," &c., where either André is poet as well as painter, or Annie Preston tells the tale. André's share of "The Child's Illustrated Scripture History Series" is, with a few exceptions, far inferior, though as a whole this is a very good series of Bible lessons in easy language. Speaking of Scriptural pictures, we have here some graceful illustrations of the story of Ruth as Christmas cards. Much good taste is shown also in the Christmas cards with fern leaves, and the birthday cards ornamented with grasses and leaves.

To return, however, to our stories. The best of the collection are the novelettes for girls in their teens, where the moral is deftly arranged not to swamp the interest. Sad as it is, "The Valley of Baca," by the author of "Douglas Deane," furnishes a taking sketch of a girl's mistake and a character beautified by suffering, the latter theme being the keynote of the same author's "Through the Waters." Warnings against ill-assorted marriages are supplied by "Muriel's Two Crosses" and "No Beauty," but in the former Miss Lyster deals hardly with her charming heroine, while the unpleasant literary woman who plays the chief part in Mrs. Child-Pemberton's uncomfortable tale meets with a far better fate than her deserts. And for girls of a poorer class "Three Weddings" points the same moral of "marry in haste and repent at leisure." Apart from two amusing characters of an ancient aunt and an old admiral, there is little noteworthy in S. M. Sitwell's "The One Army," while amongst these somewhat stereotyped narratives Miss Laura Lane's "A Dresden Romance" is an agreeable change with its breath of homely foreign life and well-carried-out plot. Honest Max, working in the Meissen factory, is an excellent model of unselfishness and steadfast adherence to duty, and these same high principles influence the hero of "In His Courts," by M. E. Hayes, —also a good sensible story with in addition the excitement of a search for a missing parent. That familiar and—in fiction—ever successful hunt is also pursued by the little gutter-maiden of "Sweet Violets," by M. H. Greenhow, and by the parish boy of "A Wild Goose Chase," by F. Scarlett Potter, both of whom achieve their object after many stirring trials and troubles. Selfish small damsels may take a hint to overcome their faults by pleasing others from C. S. Lowndes' "Two Violets," while unselfishness is personified to almost an alarming extent by "Cuthbert Conningsby," whom Evelyn Everett-Green has made rather "too bright and good for human nature's daily food." There is a morbid death-bed flavour about this story which spoils an otherwise praiseworthy tale.

Several of these volumes are well suited for a parish library. "The Pride of the Village," by A. Eubule-Evans, points out the

Elder youths may learn many lessons—not too openly put—both from "The Cottage Next Door," where Helen Shipton again shows that she can tell a thoroughly effective story, and from the same writer's "Bearing the Yoke," which, though not so taking, is a good sketch of honest farm labour. "The Magic Flute," by Mary Linskill, also speaks of patience, and the necessity of continuous steady work; evils of the love of money-making, and "Blind Jem and His Fiddle," by M. E. Palgrave, inoffensively preaches temperance. For younger lads, work and honesty are the respective teachings of "The Boys of Drayton," by M. E. Hayes, and "The Manborough Choir Boys," by "Bob Curtman's Wife," by the author of "Clary's Confirmation," is a pleasant history of reformation and married love; while in "Captain Jewell's Wife," the author of "Miss July" goes strangely contrary to tradition by making the mother-in-law an angel, and the daughter-in-law very much the reverse. "Crab Court," by M. Seeley, would just do for mothers' meetings, while, to close our list, there are some pleasant short tales in "A Good Copy," by J. Bayford Harrison.

A GLANCE AT THE KROO COUNTRY

As Kroo men—or Kroo boys, for in West Africa the oldest native never gets out of his boyhood—have become such important characters as to have attracted the attention of the War Office authorities to the advisability of employing some hundreds of them, for transport purposes, in the Khartoum Relief Expedition, perhaps a short description of the homes and habits of these industrious natives may not be uninteresting.

Let me, in the first place, account for Kroo men being industrious, for my experience of natives is that they are not, as a rule, overburdened with energy, except when devoted to such objects as thieving or driving hard bargains.

The Kroo country, however, is not a country for loafers. The chiefs take particular care to have a monopoly of that branch of the business, for no sooner is a recruiting vessel sighted than they pack off large numbers of their subjects in their little canoes, with the stern injunction not to return until the expiration of two years (the usual term of service on the West Coast), when they are allowed to revisit their homes and their wives (whom, by-the-by, the chiefs good-naturedly take under their care in the interim) for a short time only, conditionally on their handing over, without a murmur, the lion's share of their earnings—gin (the real old cream at 6d. a bottle), cloth, tobacco, and bursting muskets—to the chiefs. So their industry is easily explained, "they can't help it." This being the case, it may be imagined that confirmed invalids have a rough time of it, for, on the arrival of a recruiting vessel, they must either make an effort and straighten themselves up sufficiently to "pass in the crowd," or the exasperated chief will soon make an effort himself, which will probably end in their being "straightened out" instead.

The Kroo country, unlike most other parts of the West Coast of Africa, is very flat, so flat indeed that, seen from a distance, it gives one the idea of a number of ships at anchor, very small portions of the land only being visible, with here and there a tree of stunted growth which, with its scanty foliage, would pass very well for a mast.

Working westward, the recruiting ground is reached on rounding Cape Three Points, the principal calling places being Grand Bassam, Cape Palmas, King Will Town, Grand Sestris, and Sinoo. The latter is one of the chief towns of the "Black Republic," and, judging from the few of its inhabitants whom I saw, would be a most undesirable residence for a European, in spite of its possessing the very unusual attraction of an hotel—a rough-and-tumble shanty owned by one of the coloured Republicans. The whole coast from Grand Bassam to Sinoo is one mass of rocks, and at one of the calling points (Cape Palmas, I believe) I saw the complete hulk of a fine mail-boat that had been run ashore some years since, but which showed no signs whatever of breaking up.

Navigation being so dangerous, all intercourse with the natives is conducted by means of canoes. Consequently, although the Kroo Coast is visited almost every week by mail steamers, who employ large numbers of Kroo men for working cargo, and performing other arduous duties which, in more favourable climates, would fall to the lot of the European crew, practically speaking very little is known of the country. The Captain of the mail boat in which I visited the coast informed me that he rescued, on his previous voyage, the crew of a Dutch brig that had been wrecked near Cape Palmas, and that the rescued mariners did not speak very highly of their reception by the inhabitants, who, after stripping them of all their clothing, and cutting off the fingers of those who wore rings, left them to wander about the shore in a state of semi-starvation, until assistance came. This treatment, however, my informant accounted for by saying that it served them (the victims) right, for, in the first place, if they had only kept a sharper look-out for rocks, they would not have been wrecked; and, secondly, if they had only taken things philosophically, and handed over their property cheerfully, according to established rules, no one would have interfered with them.

Kroo men, although infinitely inferior in physique to the South Sea Islanders, are better built, and a shade lighter in colour than most West African nations, and are distinguishable from the latter by reason of their tattoo marks—perpendicular lines on their foreheads.

The women, who are also tattooed, are jealously watched by their husbands, who rarely allow them to leave their canoes—a wise precaution no doubt, for black (but not comely) as they are, their ugliness would not, I fear, be a safeguard against the attentions of the average "palm-oil ruffian" of the West Coast, who is not particular to a shade, and would think very little of breaking up a family party.

The towns, which are in nearly all cases erected on the sea beach, consist of little ill-built mud huts, in which both sexes live together in perfect unity. Vegetation of any kind is scarce, the natives living chiefly upon fish. In some of the plains cattle are reared, and strange to say (for this branch of industry is, I believe, carried on in no other part of the West Coast) beef is cured.

The climate, although bad, is infinitely better than that of most other parts of West Africa, the Kroo country being comparatively free from swamps.

F. E. D.



MESSRS. RICORDI.—"Unlinked," words and music by Michael Watson, is a song in every way worthy of its composer.—"Ask Me No More," by Alfred Tennyson and Paolo Tosti, is as it should be from such collaborators—a song of no ordinary merit.—"Only a Flower," and "Days Gone By," written and composed by "Nella" and Fanny Puzzi, are good songs. We prefer the latter to the former.—"Faces in the Stream" is a very pretty song, words by Hugh Conway, music by Hugh Clendon.—"Along the Shore" is a well-written song by G. Clifton Bingham and Frederic H. Cowen; but not the best of either poet or composer's inspirations.—"Of 'Deux Etudes de Concert,' pour le pianoforte, par Eugenio Pirani, No. II. is the preferable of the pair. It is a study in octaves worth the trouble of mastering.—"Variazioni Sopra un Tema Calabrese," for the Pianoforte, by A. Rendano, is a difficult and not very pleasing study. Nevertheless, it is excellent practice.

—"Bozzetti à Matita" is the quaint title of a brilliant and taking piece for the drawing-room, by Giovanni Rinaldi.—"Hop!" gallop alla Lombardia for the Pianoforte," by J. Burgmeier, is bright and sparkling, with plenty of "go" in it.—Tosti's favourite song, "For Ever and for Ever," has been arranged with taste as a waltz.—The same has been done by C. Godfrey with Cowen's popular song, "The Last Dream," which is well-arranged and very playable.—P. Clemente has arranged, in waltz form, a set upon the favourite songs by Caracciolo, and called them "Naples;" whilst "My Darling" is the title of a set of waltzes on Bucalossi's most popular melodies. All these waltzes are equally good in their way, but we think it a great pity to adapt songs, sad or merry, to waltz time. Surely it is better to write something original, unless the songs are positively in three-fourth time.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"Lead, Kindly Light," is again before the public in a new setting, one likely to take a prominent position in the hymn world; Katherine Rowley's music is well wedded to Cardinal Newman's ever popular words, and well deserves a good place beside Sir Arthur Sullivan's arrangement, and that of our old favourite in "Hymns, Ancient and Modern" (Messrs. Marriott and Williams).—"Songs of the Flowers" is a collection of twelve part songs for trebles, by Ciro Pinsuti, very charming and melodious; the words are by Edward Oxenford, most descriptive in character and subject. We can strongly recommend this dainty little volume, on the cover of which is a very speaking likeness of Signor Pinsuti, to the attention of the heads of ladies' colleges and schools (Messrs. Patey and Willis).—"A spirited 'Gavotte in F,' for the pianoforte, by S. Bath, is pleasing and not at all difficult; it should be learnt by heart, and will be welcome at an afternoon tea (The London Music Publishing and General Agency).—"The Cloister," a march for the pianoforte, by Carl Zoeller, is very striking and brilliant; good practice for a medium player (K. Davison).—"Anita," waltz, by E. Novelli; a very ordinary specimen of its kind (Messrs. Hopwood and Crew).

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

It required a bold man to follow in the steps of the Wizard of the North, but such an one has been found in the author of "Robert the Bruce: a Poem, Historical and Romantic," Alexander W. M. Clark Kennedy (Kegan Paul), and the daring attempt has met with rather more than a fair share of success. Captain Kennedy is, as all true Scots are, an enthusiast in the cause of the patriot king, and, by a judicious mixture of fact and fiction, has contrived to make a very readable poem out of one of the most romantic episodes in his struggle against the English usurper, viz., the stand in Galloway. We cannot but think that it would have been wiser to have chosen "Marmion," rather than the "Lady of the Lake," as a model, because the metre of the latter, however beautiful in itself, has a tendency to become monotonous in long-sustained passages. The reader will at once grasp our meaning by comparing such passages as Stanzas 2, 3, 4, 5 of Canto III., and the following, rather later, which we take to be one of the gems of the poem:

Far louder than the deafening roar
Of torrent swollen wide,
Far swifter than the squadrons pour,
As charge they in their pride,
As whirlwinds sweep the moorlands o'er,
So, with gigantic stride,
Speeds downward, leaping toward the shore,
The very mountain side!
Down, down the massive boulders go
Toward the path, far, far below,
Where squire and knight still proudly ride,
And strive their prancing steeds to guide
In safety by the devious way, &c.

This is from a most spirited passage, relating the desperate stratagem adopted by Bruce and his little band of heroes for the destruction of the overpowering English force under Pembroke—the scene being laid on the romantic side of Mulldoonoch. Did space permit, we might easily select other passages equally worthy of quotation, but must content ourselves with the special mention of one, at page 58, "From Chasing the Deer," the apostrophe to Lady Selkirk, and two songs, viz., the "Lullaby," and "Kenmore's Welcome." These last-named stand out prominently among the lyrics, which must, as a rule, be pronounced failures, generally owing to an unfortunate choice of metre, as, for instance, in the case of that at page 110, where the measure, though much affected by Swedish writers, is totally unsuited for serious treatment in English. It must be confessed that the poem has its faults; none of the characters greatly impress us with their vitality, and the author's grammar sometimes fails him, as in "Fair ladies, at thy kind command;" "lion," again, does not rhyme to "iron," and we do not greatly admire the epithet "Brucean." Still, the poem, as a whole, is a good and interesting one, vastly above the average.

"A Penn'orth o' Poetry for the Poor," by Peter Primrose (Harrison), is a loyal attempt to provide wholesome Conservative ditties for the million; and if, considered as poetry, the contents are rather better in intention than in execution, it must be allowed that the pamphlet is a wonderful pennyworth, and shows throughout a liberal spirit, free from bigotry, and avoiding wholesale denunciation of the adversary.

We fail to see what good end was supposed to be answered by printing in italics throughout "Poems" by Henry Davison (David Bogue); it only serves to tire the reader's eye, and does not convert commonplace into poetry. The author, it is true, makes the admission—perhaps undesignedly—that "My thoughts are feeble, morbid stuff," which was hardly to be wondered at under such abnormal circumstances as the sticking in his throat of some cups of tea resembling glue; but the pretty little volume is almost saved by the pathetic appeal, "Caged Skylarks," which concludes it.

The so-called "Spasmotic School" of poetry is well nigh a sealed book to the present generation, and it may frankly be questioned whether the world at large sustains much loss thereby. Still, there may be some who will care to revive their juvenile recollections of Mr. Philip J. Bailey's once-famous mystical poem, and to such an appeal is presumably made in "The Beauties of 'Festus,'" by a Student (Longman). For our own part, we are hardly prepared to admit the correctness of nomenclature, since all the songs—by far the best parts of the original work—are excluded.

A FAC-SIMILE OF THE HISTORICAL PICTURE BY F. SARGENT, "The Closing Scene in the Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.," has been sent us by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons. It represents the late Earl addressing the House of Lords as Prime Minister in 1880, and surrounded by all the chief members of the Upper House. Prominent members of the House of Commons and a number of distinguished visitors are introduced, and the historical interest centred in the picture is further enhanced by the fact that nearly every one of the 250 portraits depicted, including that of the Prince of Wales, has been completed from special sittings given to Mr. Sargent, who had one of the Committee Rooms in the House of Lords placed at his disposal during the progress of the picture. The fac-simile has been produced by the Raffaello process, and all the rich colour and elaborate detail of the original painting have been well maintained.

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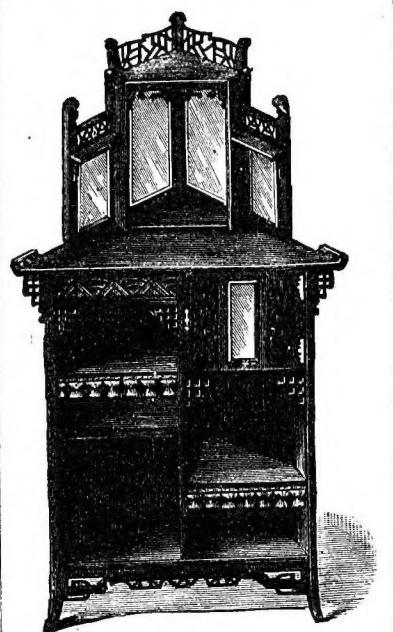
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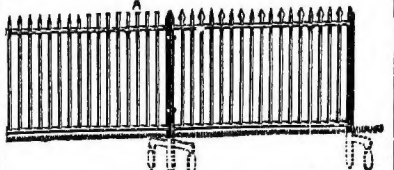
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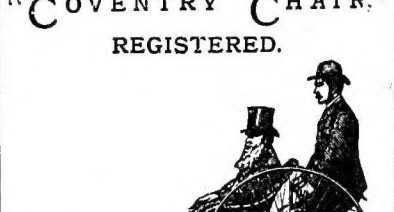
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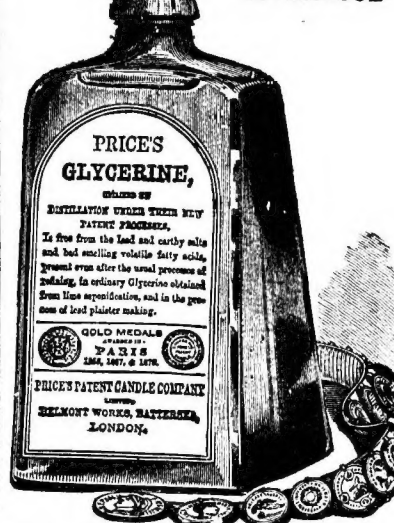
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